INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 51 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Government Steal Gandhiji's Thunder

ONE CRORE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Surplus Budget Crore And Half Of One

Meagre Relief To Income-Tax Payers

Silver Duty Reduced By 3 Annas Per Ounce

No Reduction In Military Burden

The main feature of the Government of India Budget presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Finance Member is that the Government propose to steal Gandhiji's thunder by allotting a sum of Rs. 1 crore for the economic development of rural areas.

INSULTINGLY MEAGRE.

Apart from this, the budget is a most disappointing one. Not only is the military expenditure, which eats up half of the revenue, not reduced but the Finance Member threatens that it cannot be reduced at all. There is for the next year a surplus of Rs. 1½ crore which would have been nearly doubled but for the restoration of the salary cut which costs Rs. 108 lakhs. Naturally with this unjustifiable restoration and no retrenchment in military and other expenditure, the relief to the tax-payer is insultingly meagre, namely, reduction by one-third of the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax and of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000

RESTORATION OF SALARY CUTS.

Taking the revenues and expenditure figures for 1933-34 and 1934-35, at the end of this month the Government will have in hand two surpluses, one for 1933-34 of Rs. 62 lakhs and one for 1934-35 of Rs. 3.27 lakhs making Rs. 3.89 lakhs in all.

APOLOGIA FOR SALARY CUT RESTORATION.

Coming to expenditure for 1934-35, the Finance Member says there is an increase of Rs. 96 lakhs over the estimates, which is almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut. The Finance Member enters into an apologia for the restoration of the salary cut and says: "In this matter the Government were bound by pledges which were both categorical and repeated and in my view those pledges are conclusive."

NO REDUCTION IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The military expenditure shows no decrease, and the Finance Member threatens that even the high figure of Rs. 44.38 crores should not be regarded as representing a new permanent level of Defence expenditure.

RESERVE BANK

The Reserve Bank, the Finance Member said, will not assume its full banking business until about the beginning of July. The Finance Member hopes not only to set aside Rs. 10 crores, as required, for the Silver Redemption Reserve but also to increase by about Rs. 14 crores, the external assets held as security for the note issue.

RS. 25 CRORES TO BE BORROWED NEXT YEAR.

As regards gold exports the Finance Member sees no cause for regret or alarm in it.

The Finance Member is providing for the repayment of the Bombay Development Loan of 1935 and expects to raise not more than Rs. 25 crores by fresh borrowing next year.

1 CRORE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL AREAS.

The Finance Member proposes to utilize the non-recurring balance of Rs. 3.89 lakhs in, among others, the following ways:

(1) Rs. 100 lakhs for distribution among provinces to be spent on schemes for the economic development and improvement of rural areas. Of this sum Rs. 10 lakhs will be devoted to strengthening the Co-operative Movement.

(2) A special grant of Rs. 40 lakhs for road development.

(3) A further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for road construction in N. W. Frontier tribal areas and for schemes of economic development in that area.

(4) Rs. 20 lakhs for the development of Broadcasting, including construction of a large transmitting station in Delhi.

(5) Rs. 93 lakhs for Civil aviation and Rs. 36 lakhs for transfer of Pusa Institute to Delhi.

Apart from the above the Finance Member has a surplus of Rs. 1½ crores for the coming year.

He proposes to continue the import duty on Salt for one year.

SILVER DUTY REDUCED.

He also proposes to reduce at once the duty on silver from 5 annas an oz. to 2 annas and hopes that this, by making smuggling unprofitable, will have no effect in the reduction of the revenue.

The export duty on raw hides will be abolished.

MEAGRE RELIEF TO TAX-PAY ER.

The only relief to tax-payerthat the Finance Member proposes is to reduce by one-third the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax and also the income-tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 by one-third.

SOLUTION TO INDIAN UNREST

Dominion Status With Council Of Administration In London

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who is leaving for England after his third visit to India since his retirement, was a passenger on board the Modasa, which called at Madras. Interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail", Sir Bampfylde referred to the changed conditions in India and remarked that there was only one solution for India's unrest.

The British Parliament, he said, should grant India Dominion Status. There should be a Council of six men in England, three Europeans and three Indians. Of these, two Europeans and two Indians should be elected by the people of the respective countries and the others nominated by the King.

Their decisions should have His Majesty's authority. He added that Indians, being a loyal people, would appreciate such a change in the administration.—A. P.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In Crores).

	1934-35	1935-36.
Revenue	91.00	90.19
Expenditure	87.73	88.69
Surplus	3.27	1.50

PRINCES' PARLEY WITH POLITICIANS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

It is understood that the Maharajas of Patiala, Bikaner, Alwar, the Nawab of Bhopal and other Princes will shortly hold here important conversations with Indian politicians like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah and the European Group.

Pandit Malaviya is likely to advocate a Federal India in which Princes would have a powerful voice, reserved for themselves by the constitutional right and invite them to accept a Self-governing British India as an heir in full to all rights of the British Crown and the Parliament.

In other words he will, it is likely, ask the Princes to be their guarantors for their privileges and the position.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

BURGE MURDER ECHO.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons in a written reply to Miss Eleanor Rathbone who asked whether the investigations promised by the Home Member in the Bengal Legislature into the reported beating of Charan Ghose, one of the accused in the Burge murder case, had been completed, Sir S. Hoare stated that the Bengal Government had not yet received any report of the inquiry.

SPEEDING UP INDIA BILL

Committee Suspends 11' O'Clock Rule To Make Up Lost Time

CLAUSE 9 PASSED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the Committee stage of the Government India Bill to-day, clause 9 was adopted by 234 votes to 80.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

MOVE TO SPEED UP.

At the conclusion of questions, Mr. Baldwin moved the suspension of the eleven o'clock rule to-night with a view to expediting the progress on India Bill, as they were somewhat behind the agreed programme.

Mr. Lansbury inquired if the suspension would be a regular occurrence.

Mr. Baldwin hoped that such a motion would be rarely necessary.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the importance of clause 13 and suggested that it would be necessary to sit very late, if the House was to dispose of it.

Mr. Baldwin indicated that there was no intention to sit all night.

The motion for suspension was agreed by 241 votes to 34.

The House then began the consideration of clause nine.

RELATIONS WITH MINISTERS.

Mr. Herbert G. Williams (Conservative, Croydon) moved the omission of sub-section 3 for the purpose of obtaining from the Government a statement on the manner in which relations between the Governor-General and the Ministers would be regulated.

BUTLER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. R. A. Butler, announcing that the Government were unable to accept the amendment, said that the sub-section was vital, for the powers of the Governor-General and the relations with the Ministers would be built upon it. It was essential, if great confusion was to be avoided, that final decision on these matters should rest with the Governor-General.

During the discussion on the motion for the adoption of clause 9 Mr. Emmott declared that the clause established Dyarchy at the centre which had been condemned in an unqualified manner by the Simmon Commission. Mr. Emmott believed the Simmon Commission were right.

A slight breeze sprang up when Earl Winterton, pointing out that the Select Committee had dealt with the Simon Commission's arguments, suggested that Mr. Emmott had not read Select Committee's report.

Mr. Emmott interjected "I have."

Earl Winterton said that in that case it is unfair to present only one side of the case.

Mr. Lansbury was among those who interjected: "Why?"

Earl Winterton told Mr. Lansbury to mind his own business.

Mr. Lansbury said he would not allow Earl Winterton to lecture to him.

The Chairman, Sir Dennis Herbert called for order and said "I think we all are inclined to lecture to one another. I am not sure that is not why we are here."

Mr. Churchill later reverted to the matter and said that he had borrowed Mr. Emmott's copy of the Report which was interlined and inter-scored at every point.

Mr. Dingle Foot suggested it really Duchess Atholl's copy.

Mr. Emmott amid loud laughter declared "It is my copy which the Duchess of Atholl had some time or the other borrowed from me."

FALL IN VALUE OF STERLING

Chamberlain Refuses Information About Govt. Measures

LONDON, Feb. 28.

References to the recent fall of sterling were made in the House of Commons during question time. Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied that he was aware of the fall of the external value of sterling which was a different thing from the internal purchasing power. He was unable to publish the information regarding the Government's steps to arrest the fall for reasons of public policy, nor could he hold out any hope of an early stabilisation of the sterling. Similarly, he declined to give any information about the operation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund.

Later, Mr. David Mason (Liberal) asked leave to move an adjournment drawing attention to the "continuous fall in the value of the paper pound and the declared inability of the Government to offer any remedy to arrest its future further fall." The Speaker refused to accept the motion. Thereupon Mr. Lansbury supported the request, but the Speaker maintained his refusal. The matter may be raised during the financial debate on Monday when Mr. Chamberlain will be given an opportunity to make a statement.—Reuter's Special.

£50,000 FOR JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

National Expenditure Exceeds 1934 Estimates

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The civil and revenue estimates of national expenditure for the coming financial year issued to-day total 430 million sterling which exceed the 1934 estimates with the supplementary estimates by 2,868,000 sterling.

The forecast of Air Estimates to be issued next week indicates an increase of 4½ million sterling. The Government estimates to include 50,000 sterling for the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

The City Corporation to-day voted 15,000 of which 5,000 will be for a ball at Guildhall at which Their Majesties will be present.—Reuter's Special.

A. I. CRICKET FINALS

Will Be Played Between Bombay And N. India

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

It is understood that in view of the Hyderabad State Cricket Association team's inability to come to Bombay to play in the match, the Semi-final of the Ranji All-India Cricket Championship, fixed for March 2, has been cancelled and that it has been decided that the final of the Championship should be played in Bombay on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th March between the Bombay Eleven and the Northern India Eleven. The match is to be played to a finish.

"Mahatma Gets His Crore From Govt."

M.L.A.'s Suspect This Solicitude For The Villagers

But for ready admirers like Mr. Mody and Sir Mahomed Yakub, Sir James Grigg's first budget has been widely criticised as "hum-drum and tame," giving very little relief to the tax-payers.

The provision of a crore for Rural drive is acclaimed by all, though some suspect the motive behind it. As Mr. Satyamurti puts it "Mahatma Gandhi has got his crore from the Government of India." Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant calls it a "political stunt."

IT's ALL A POLITICAL STUNT

India Budget Through Leaders' Eyes

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, 28.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Congress Party, giving his first impression on Sir James Grigg's Budget said: "The Budget proposals appear to be exceedingly tame. Solicitude for the masses generally comes at the end and the offered provision on the admission of the Finance Member himself is meagre and cannot materially help. Practically the whole of the taxation raised is to be used for the running of the ordinary State machine and does not substantially provide for the amelioration of the condition of the masses which should occupy a larger place in the disbursement of the nation's finances."

PT. PANT

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Deputy Leader, Congress Party, commenting on the Budget said that the country was now at a low ebb and the economic resources were altogether depleted and the situation called not for a humdrum budget but something bold and courageous. Perhaps the only relieving feature was the contribution of one crore for rural uplift but he doubted if it was anything but a political stunt.

MR. SATYAMURTI

Mr. Satyamurti in a statement described the Budget as a "carrying on budget" with no real relief to the tax-payer. The removal of the export duty on skins and the threatened abolition of the import duty on salt were highly open to question. He asks "Why not levy an export duty on gold" and concludes "Mahatma Gandhi has got his crore from the Government of India."

MR. BIRLA.

Mr. G. D. Birla said "There is nothing much to say except that the grant of one crore for village uplift is a step in the right direction."

Sardar Sant Singh interviewed on the budget proposal said:—

"The budget is disappointing. The taxable level of income has not been raised to Rs. 2,000. As regards the provisions of a crore of rupees for village uplift work, it is to start a race between Mahatmaji's Village Industries Association and Government's scheme to forestall that."

Mr. Hoosain Imam, Member of the Council of State said:

"It is a prosperity budget. But relief to the poor masses of the country in the shape of reduction of salt tax has been denied. Nothing has been provided for primary education, which is a crying need of India."

Dr. Khare remarked that in providing for village reconstruction, the Government of India have paid an indirect compliment to Mahatmaji. They have reduced direct tax, but increased indirect taxation.

PT. NILKANT DAS.

Pandit Nilkant Das told the "United Press":—"Gold will be allowed its free flow, but the tax on silver has been reduced by 3

(Continued on Page 9.)

LEADERS' VIEWS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Opposition Leader of the Assembly said:—

"It is not little surprising to find that practically the whole of the revenue goes for maintenance of the Government machinery including the defence. The net result of the budget is that the people live for the Government, while the Government can do nothing for them."

Such a state of things should not be allowed to last very much longer, and it will not last longer.

* * * *

To my mind, the Government is in the matter of rural uplift running a race with the Congress without having any clear plans before them.

* * * *

Grigg's plan of rural economic development is a welcome change to Schuster's paper economic planning; but Government woke up to the situation only after Gandhiji had launched his campaign.

* * * *

B. DAS.

Mahatmaji has been paid an indirect compliment by the Government of India, as they have thought it fit to allot for the village reconstruction and things like that.

* * * *

—PT. NILKANT DAS.

The provision for village uplift, I consider, is intended to fight Gandhiji's village industries scheme as foreshadowed in the Hallet Circular.

—PROF. RANGA.

FINANCE BILL INTRODUCED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Assembly met to-day at five in the afternoon. The House was crowded and the galleries packed to overflowing.

Sir James Grigg spoke for an hour delivering his first budget speech, which though one of the shortest delivered by a Finance Member, was very clear in its exposition of the budget proposals.

Loud and prolonged cheers greeted the conclusion of the speech.

The Finance Member introduced the Indian Finance Bill and the Salt Additional Import Duty Bill, and the Assembly rose for the day.—A. P.

IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The budget estimates for 1935-36 were presented in the Council of State by Mr. Tallents, Finance Secretary, who delivered his speech in the record time of 25 minutes.

The House very warmly cheered his announcement of the abolition of export duty on raw skins and reduction of surcharges on income-tax and super-tax.

The Council adjourned till Saturday, when the general discussion on the budget will take place.—A. P.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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Gujrati Baniya youth wishes marrying virgin girl, aged nearly eighteen, learned English and Marathi, especially from Naikin class. Write to Box No. 3775, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Immediately: A Secretary for a Limited concern. Energetic, experienced and financially sound. Salary Rs. 60. Those who can give Cash Security about Rs. 1,000 need only apply. Box No. 3765, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Teacher to coach up a Matric Student in English and French. Apply with Testimonials and terms to Box No. 3769, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Urgently:—Qualified Doctor and Gujarati or Deccani Stenographer. Apply personally Parker & Co., 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3772).

Urgently Wanted:—Confidential-Typist-Secretary. Prospective Permanent Post starting salary Rs. 40. Security in cash Rs. 250. Those desirous, hard-working persons need apply Dalal and Company, 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (3771).

Wanted.—Applications from respectable and experienced gentlemen for appointment as organising superintendents on handsome salary and commission. Apply immediately to the Manager, Eastern Banking & Provident Insurance Company Limited, Delhi. (3154).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let Small and big offices in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate opp. New Customs at very Cheap rents. (3778)

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

Just four apartments are available in Dias Building and Petorlina Villa, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 34 including electric lights. Apply at premises or A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9615).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Just Out **Just Out**
'Handbook of Indian
MILITARY ACADEMY'

Contains complete answers to questions (excepting History & French) set at entrance examination held for admission to Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun and Royal Air Force College, Cranwell during 1932 and 1933. Re. 1|8 per examination. Rs. 6 for complete set. Solved by University Record Breakers and eminent Professors. India's only publication on the subject. CAREERS, Lahore.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Sent up Matric Students take up revision cousre in Mathematics Geography and Science at Dadar, 5—7-30 evening. Enrol before 3rd March. Fee Rs. 20. Write to Erande Brahamin Wadi, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (3770).

M.D. (Homeo), M.D. (Bio.), Postal Courses. Apply Principal, Madras Homoeopathic College, (Registered), Conjeeveram. 3764

For Cambridge Senior, entrust the education of your children to Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. Last date of sending forms 2nd March. (9173)

73. AGENTS WANTED

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Nera	Navsari
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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted Financier to Invest Rs. 15,000 in established manufacturing concern. Full security offered. Liberal terms. Write Box No. 3767, "Bombay Chronicle."

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Best Nagpur Oranges. Selected— A basket of 50 Rs. 4-8. All charges prepaid. Cash with order. G. F. Karani, Nagpur City. 3731.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MARCH, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1934.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Mr. Vithaldas Kanjee who vacates his seat under Article 86 of The Articles of Association and who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 94, and who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 21st February, 1935.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 4th day of March, 1935 to the 16th day of March, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.:—Dividend Warrants for the Half-year, ending 31st December, 1934, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses on and after the 18th March, 1935.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

9707

Office of the Medical Store-Keeper
Baroda, 26th February, 1935.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS FOR MEDICINES, ETC.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the Annual as well as FIRST HALF-YEARLY STOCK OF MEDICINES, etc., required for the MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BARODA, for the year ending July, 1936.

2. The Tender Forms, Schedules, etc., can be had from the OFFICE of the MEDICAL STORE-KEEPER, BARODA, upto 15th March, 1935, between 12 and 17 hours on all days except SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS on payment of Rs. 3|- (Three) for each different Schedule classified as under:—

SCHEDULES	DEPOSITS.
1. Medicines	Rs. 50|- Each.
2. Necessaries	Rs. 25|-
3. Packing Articles	Rs. 25|-
4. Chemical Apparatus	Rs. 25|-
5. Cutler's Accessories	Rs. 25|-

3. The copies of Schedules will be permitted only to the proper dealers according to the classifications. The Tenders will be accepted only upto the 15th April, 1935, with a deposit of a sum as mentioned above.

K. A. NADIRSHAH.
Medical Store-Keeper,
Baroda State.
9708

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Demonstrator in Chemical Engineering Rs. 150-10-250
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Candidates who should be under 30 years of age must possess at least an M.Sc., degree of a recognized University and should have teaching and research experience and preferably specialised knowledge in their subject. The selected candidate will be placed on probation for one year.

Applications which should reach the undersigned before April 1, 1935, should contain the following particulars:—

Name, Age, place of birth, institutions where educated, qualifications with classes and dates of examinations previous teaching and research experience, publications and copies of testimonials.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

9706

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership Firm or Business of Canjee Dwarkadass in which the undersigned were partners has been dissolved by mutual consent as from Chaiter Sud 1, S.Y. 1987 corresponding with the English date 20th March, 1931.

The undersigned Mathuradass Canjee has been carrying on business on his own account in the name of Canjee Dwarkadass from Chaiter Sud 2 S.Y. 1987 and the business so carried on is his own business.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1935.
Mooljee Canjee, Mathuradass Canji, Khataw Morarji, Jairam Liladhar, Govindjee Murarjee, Doongersey Moolji.

3777

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS, THE RIGHT OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECT AND RECEIVE FEES, ETC., AT THE SCALE SHED AT THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1935, at 8-30 a.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market, the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1935 to 31st March 1936) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting, outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazgaon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market, Dadar Market, and Dongri Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Fergusson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Dongri, and Dadar. Also the right to collect and receive fees, etc., at the Scale Shed at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

Auction sale of a valuable immovable property at Sankli Street Near Byculla Fire Brigade.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kaikushroo Byramji Ellavia the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 19th December 1933 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Friday the 1st day of March 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Foras land situate at Sankli Street and registered by the Collector along with other land under New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, and New Survey Nos. 1-2/3549, 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3552 and 3589 and cadastral Survey No. 4/1787 of Byculla Division being plot No. 20 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3913 (4) Correct Ward No. Whereof is 3914 (4) and Street No. 1010 and revised Street No. 4 and containing by admeasurement 400 3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Property in Plot No. 21 on the West by the Property of Goolam Hussein Dossaji, on the North by Plot No. 18 and on the South by Public Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Dalal Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

9706 GANDHI & Co.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF LOKMANYA HOTEL CHAWL, OTHER TWO CHAWLS AND DHOBI GHAT AT TARDEO ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 15th March, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned property.

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AUSTRIA INVITES UNCLE SAM

Dr. Dumba's Appeal To Roosevelt To Open Diplomatic Relations With League

GENEVA, (By Mail.)

H. E. Dr. Dumba, President of the Austrian League of Nations Society, recently sent an open letter to President Roosevelt, in which he says:—

PREDECESSOR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

"The League of Nations is the achievement of your great Democratic predecessor at the White House. It is due to Wilson's unquenchable energy and unshakable determination that the League of Peace became an accomplished fact, and the cooperation of the United States of America in its activities was taken for granted.... The desertion of our Continent by the United States was a calamity of world-wide significance...which weakened the League of Nations to an extraordinary degree.

The fact remains that the American Government is gradually coming nearer to the League of Peace at Geneva and is always taking a closer part in its activities. Public opinion in the United States seems to be identifying itself with this change of attitude and opinions in favour of entering the League are being freely voiced.

PRESTIGE IN WORLD'S EYES

You, Mr. President, are entrusted with more far-reaching authority and enjoy a greater degree of the public confidence than any of your predecessors, except perhaps the great Washington... Your prestige in the eyes of the world would stand still higher, if you were to signalise your term of office by boldly guiding your countrymen into the Geneva fold, thereby enhancing the League's influence and infusing it with renewed energy. Important problems in which the United States are concerned to as great an extent as Europe, are awaiting the solution which only you can provide. Constant and unwavering co-operation within the framework of the League could have only one effect, i.e. to make the prospects of enduring peace more certain and so to confer a blessing of incalculable value on mankind in general.

On the strength of an unanimous resolution of the Executive Committee of the Austrian League of Nations Society, whose task it is to strive for the dissemination of the League idea, I have the honour to appeal to your tried political sagacity and vision with the earnest prayer that you will set on foot diplomatic conversations with a view to paving the way for the entry of the United States into the League of Nations".

CONGRESS IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

A "Congress in Defence of Peace" was held at the Palais de la Mutualite, Paris, on December 15th-16th, 1934, under the auspices of the French Association of League of Nations Societies. Many other societies also including Y.M.C.A., World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches etc represented.

A message of good wishes was sent to the Congress by M. Pierre Laval, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared that the Congress had met at a most opportune moment and stated that the Minister wished to identify himself with "your noble and intelligent campaign for the organisation of peace".

The Saturday session was presided over by M. Paul-Boncour, Senator and former Minister. It was opened by M. Emile Borel, who explained the aims of the Congress. He was supported by M. Rene Cassin.

ARMS REDUCTION.

The questions of the limitation and reduction of armaments and of security and control were then discussed. M. Vienot, Deputy, said that not very long ago disarmament seemed to be a matter of Anglo-Saxon idealism. To-day both the British and French are faced with an entirely new situation that has been created by the rearmament of Germany. The armaments race is already in progress. Therefore there can no longer be any quarrel over the priority that should be given to disarmament or security. Both limitation (if not actual disarmament) and security must now go hand in hand and be incorporated in the same convention.

Mr. Vienot, M. Palmade (a former Minister of the Budget) and several other speakers then discussed in detail the question of control, which they declared should relate not only to existing armaments, to munition works and effectives, but also to military expenditure.

The first session on Sunday was presided over by M. Honri de Jouvenal, Senator and former Ambassador to Italy, and the questions before Congress were (a) the control of armaments factories and (b) the prohibition of the private manufacture of and trade in arms and munitions. In addition to the President, who declared that if war was a crime, it was also a business proposition the speakers included M. Scapini, President des Aveugles de Guerre, M. Georges Buisson, who spoke on behalf of M. Jouhaux, President of the Confederation Generale du Travail, M. Rene Cassin and Madame Malaterreselier.

The last session, under the presidency of M. Henri Pichot, President of the Union federale des Mutiles et Anciens Combattants, dealt with the question of aerial warfare. M. Pierre Cot, former Minister for Air, explained the impotence of any defence against air attack, and M. Robert Lange summed up.

The Congress passed the following resolutions on:—

(1) DISARMAMENT.

In which Congress noted that, owing to the suspension of all armaments discussions, Germany had been free for the past year to proceed unhindered with her rearmament: that the only hope of stopping the armaments race was to forbid war preparations in all countries, and urged the resumption of the Geneva discussions, with a view to the adoption of a convention embodying a strict system of international control.

(2) TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

In which it pleaded for the abolition of the private manufacture of and trade in arms and munitions, and asked for the introduction of a system of licences for export and import, under the control of the League of Nations, which body should publish periodically all information with regard to this traffic.

(3) AERIAL WARFARE

In which it asked for the furtherance of the proposals put forward by the French Government, which provided for (1) abolition of all military aircraft; (2) the organisation of an international system of commercial aviation; and (3) the creation of an international air police force.

(4.) THE PREVENTION OF WAR

In which Congress asked every country to fight against hatred and to work for the spirit of collaboration, and for the settlement of disputes by an international organisation and urged that public opinion and young people in all countries should be trained in world citizenship.

As a result of these resolutions, M. Flandin, President of the Council has promised to submit to the French Parliament, a draft proposal for the suppression of the manufacture of and trade in arms and munitions by private enterprise. The question will be debated in the Chamber of Deputies probably at the end of January.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKET CHARGED AT GIRGAUM

That he stealthily removed a bundle of currency notes, amounting to 50 rupees from the pocket of Mansukhlal Shah, while seated in a tram-car, was the allegation made by the Lamington Road Police, when they placed on Thursday Ragoomal Jevoomal before the Residency Magistrate, Girgaum.

Pending investigations, he was remanded into custody till March 11.

In aid of the poor scholars of the Christ Church Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Jubbulpore, a fete will be held on Saturday next at the King's Gardens.

TOOK BATH IN CLOSED ROOM

Coal Gas Makes Two Women Unconscious

LUCKNOW, Feb. 27.

It is reported from Dehra Dun that two women belonging to a notable family of the town who were taking their bath in a closed room, with charcoal fire burning inside, were found lying unconcious on the floor. As they did not come out for a long time, and as there was no reply from inside to the calls, the doors were forced open and medical aid was immediately summoned. The victims regained consciousness after several hours.—United Press.

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Maintenance Order In Nathdwara Case

GOVINDLALJI TO GET RS. 1,000 PER MONTH FROM RECEIVERS OF PROPERTIES

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court made an order on Thursday that the joint receivers of the Nathdwara properties should pay Rs. 1,000 per month as maintenance to Goswami Shri Govindlalji.

The order was made on a notice of motion in the suit filed by the applicant's father Goswami Shri Damodarlalji claiming the properties of his late father who was on the Nathdwara Gadi as the Tilakayat.

The notice of motion came on for hearing some time ago and the judge had directed the joint receivers to submit an account of the properties. The report having been now submitted, his lordship made the order as above.

The applicant who is the minor son of the plaintiff and has been appointed by the Udaipur Durbar as the new Tilakayat is the seventh defendant in the suit and has disputed his father's claim to the properties.

DEMAND OF RS. 3,000 P. M.

In the application, the applicant's mother had made a demand for Rs. 3,000 as maintenance for the minor in a style suitable to his position as the recognised Tilakayat. Among the grounds urged was the fact that the applicant was living with his mother in Delhi separately from his father, the plaintiff. As the Tilakayat, it was urged, he was the owner of the properties including the two famous idols at Nathdwara, and as it was not desirable for him for some reasons to live at Nathdwara, it was but fair that a suitable provision be made for his maintenance and education.

The application was opposed by Mr. Patwari, the "guardian ad litem" of the two idols which are defendants 8 and 9 in the suit. It was contended that the properties really belonged to the idols and not to the Tilakayat who was merely a trustee for the properties. It was further alleged that the applicant and his mother were living at Delhi where they were under the influence of his father who had been disqualified by his conduct from becoming the Tilakayat Maharaj. Therefore, until the applicant went to Nathdwara and took a "prayaschitta" penance and fulfilled his obligations as the Tilakayat, he would not be entitled to any maintenance.

RS. 1,000 PER MONTH

His lordship has now directed the joint receivers to pay Rs. 1,000 per month as maintenance for the applicant to his "guardian ad litem". Mr. Mahadevia, who, under the order will remit the amount to the applicant's mother provided she sent vouchers every month to the satisfaction of Mr. Mahadevia, showing that the amount was spent for the purpose for which it was claimed and awarded.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. Lalji instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgaoker, appeared for the applicant.

Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the idols.

Mr. Kamdar, instructed by Messrs. Kamdar and Co., submitted to the orders of the Court.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

(Continued from page 8.)

and are being constantly turned over in the course of business. It, therefore, becomes clear that no two cases of a floating charge are alike, and the instrument creating them could be interpreted only in the light of the assets subjected to it.

Main Difficulty

The main difficulty so far as Labour is concerned in regard to the realisation of arrears of wages and salaries in the event of a receivership or a liquidation, lies in the interpretation of the phrase. On this no two people will probably agree. For this reason alone, the distinction between a floating and a fixed charge should be abolished. If you intend to be just and equitable to the claims of labour, why should you hedge in your offer with vague and preposterous conditions, which more often than not defeat the object in view?

Section 230 assumes that it is possible that in a given case the liquidator, in the absence of an adequate amount in his hands can take money out of sale of the assets under a floating charge. Not unoften is it the case that a floating charge (a charge on the liquid assets of a company) fetches, on the sale of the assets subjected to it much less than at the time when it was created. Are the employees then, to be satisfied with whatever they get? The position would be doubly unfortunate where the assets that come into the hands of the liquidator and the assets that are comprehended in a floating charge cannot between them produce the required amount. Nor does it look fair, in the case of two mortgages, one fixed and the other floating, that one mortgagee should be placed at a disadvantage as against another mortgagee, simply because of the difference in the nature of the contents. To the worker whose claims are unsatisfied it is immaterial whether he gets his money from the holder of a floating mortgage or the holder of a fixed mortgage so long as he gets it. It would be, therefore, equitable that the liability for preferential payment should be fastened on all mortgagees alike.

Providential Boons

As a matter of fact it would appear to be a growing tendency in Indian commercial practice today, to get round the disadvantage which the law inflicts in this wise on the holder of a floating mortgage by converting what really should be a floating charge into a specific, or a fixed charge. It would not do to condemn this practice as mere legal legerdemain; it has judicial authority behind it. Look at the reported cases. (The Bank of Baroda v. Shivdasani 50 Bom. 547 and J. D. Jones and Company, Limited 54 I.L.R. Calcutta). In these two cases the assets mortgaged were what we generally call liquid assets, and 'ipso facto' a charge given on them should be considered a floating charge. But both the Bombay and the Calcutta High Courts held that they were not floating but specific charges. The main contention of their lordships in both the cases was that when the documents creating mortgage came into existence possession was enforced at the same time under certain clauses of the documents such as, for instance, keeping the mortgaged assets in the godowns and giving the key thereof in charge of the representatives of the mortgagees, rendering weekly or monthly accounts of the goods taken out and put in, and generally keeping the value and worth of the mortgaged assets up to a defined level so as to keep the security safe against depreciation. Unfortunately, these decisions have proved a providential boon to banks and financiers who are now modelling instruments of mortgage on these lines.

Labour Handicapped

What happens in a city like Bombay when a mill closes down? The machinery and other fixed assets are captured under a mortgage by a bank, while another mortgagee-bank seizes and sells off the liquid assets which all the time have been travelling in and out of the mill's godowns under the supervision and control of the bank's representatives. The employees, whose salaries and wages have remained unpaid for months together, are thrown on the streets to shift for themselves, and they can seek no relief in law as both the mortgagees the mill has given are specific or fixed mortgages, though the assets are of a different quality and character.

What then is the advantage conferred by the provision for relief contained in section 129 or 230? It comes to nothing. The capitalist has safeguarded his interest while the labourer goes to the wall. What then happens to the distinction between a floating charge and a fixed charge, a distinction the clever and subtle abolition and circumvention of which the legislature could not have contemplated at the time of enactment? Would it not, therefore, be advisable to change the law in such a way as to make the liability for preferential payment applicable to any and every kind of mortgage? If not, the generous intention of the legislature underlying sections 129 and 230 will remain unfulfilled.

After all, how is a fixed charge more sacrosanct than a floating charge? Is it really contended that the Crown should, as against a fixed charge-holder, have no right at all to get its dues? Is a capitalist, a fixed charge-holder, a much greater a more sacred, person than the State itself under whose protection he lives and makes money?

The Easiest Way

It is a matter of experience that the wages bill of any going concern is less than 10 per cent. of its assets in value. If so, when a fixed or a floating mortgage is created, it would be perfectly easy for the mortgage-holder to make a modest provision in a certain eventuality for the payment of preferential liabilities along with any other liabilities he may have to meet. When a mortgage is created the mortgagee takes into consideration not only the amounts of interest that will have to be paid from time to time and the capital that will have to be paid to him in instalments, but also the depreciation and other liabilities. Similarly, when a mortgage is created, the mortgage-holder can also make provision in the covenant for the payment of preferential liabilities when it falls on him to do so. That would provide the easiest way for the legislature to protect the interests of labour which is much weaker as compared with the capitalist.

(To Be Continued.)

RUSSIAN BALLET'S PROGRAMME

Company Will Open Season Next Saturday At Excelsior

Claimed to be in the Paulova tradition, the Russian Classical Ballet organised by Paulova's husband F. Dandre, will open a short season at the Excelsior Theatre from Saturday next.

The company includes many notable dancers of Europe, some of whom were in Paulova's troupe while the others are drawn from the famous Diaghileff Company.

The programme to be presented in Bombay will include popular numbers like "La Fille Mal Gardee" set to the lively music of Hertel, "Lae Des Cygnes", an enchanting ballet by Tschaikowsky, the Polovetsian Dances from the opera "Prince Igor" with Borodine's music, "Les Sylphides," "Carnival", "The Magic Flute," "The Egyptian Ballet", etc., besides Divertissements which comprise, miscellaneous numbers.

The company has been brought over to India by M. Levitoff, himself a disciple of Pavlova and one of the best known impressarios of our time who has presented the ballet in 37 countries during the past quarter of a century. After a successful tour of Australia and South Africa, the company recently completed an extended season in Calcutta.

Natasha Bojkovich, the Prima Ballerina of the company, is from the Royal Theatre of Belgrade and is recognised as one of the finest dancers of Europe.

Among the principal male dancers are Anatole Bilzau from the Imperial Theatre of Petrograd, and Stanley Judson, a well-known English dancer who has appeared at the leading opera houses in London and on the Continent. M. Algeranoff has already been on the Bombay stage as a partner of Paulova and his appearance in the "Radha Krishna" Ballet will be recalled by many in this city.

Among other prominent artistes may be mentioned Raia Kuznetzova, Eleanora Mara and Juliana Enekieva (a gifted dancer only 14 years old). Another feature will be the excellent music contributed by the Operatic Orchestra under the direction of the noted musician Lladimir Launitz.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WATCHMAN

Six Men Enlarged On Bail

Six Mahomedans who kept on lingering in the passage of the Olympia Cinema at Falkland Road after the last show on February 23 are alleged to have assaulted the watchman, Noor Akbar Akbar Khan.

It was stated at the Girgaum Court on Thursday that the watchman apprehending a disturbance from them asked them to quit the premises. Getting annoyed at this, the accused are then alleged to have assaulted the watchman with sticks and canes and even kicked and fisted. As a result, the watchman sustained serious injuries.

The Maharbouri Police arrested them later and put them before the Girgaum Court where on Thursday they were enlarged on bail till March 14.

FURTHERING TRADE WITH INDIA

Iraq Establishes Consulate In Bombay

It has been decided to establish, shortly, a Royal Iraqian Consulate in Bombay with His Excellency, A. Z. Khayyat, as the first Consul-General, who arrived in this city on Saturday last from Basrah by the s.s. "Vasna."

In an interview, which His Excellency gave to a representative of the "Chronicle," it is gathered that the chief reason for the Government of Iraq to come to this decision lies in the fact that commercial relations between India and the whole of Arabia in general, and Iraq in particular, had existed for centuries past, especially with Bombay and the Malabar Coast Ports, and that they still continue, though not on that gigantic scale. Much of India's produce—Indian history tells us that calico stands for Calicut, coffee for Mangalore, cardamoms for Cannanore and pepper for Tellicherry—is largely and popularly used daily in that country and that there is a great demand for these and other articles.

DUAL ROLE OF CONSULATE.

It was, therefore, decided by the Government of Iraq that the establishment of a Consulate in a city like Bombay would serve a dual purpose, in that much closer connection with trade from and to Iraq and better friendly relations between the two countries could be achieved.

His Excellency mentioned in this connection that barely, wheat and dates are grown on a large scale in his country, and if a wider market could be found in India for these articles, the establishment of a Consulate here would be in a way more than justify itself.

Among other things, His Excellency mentioned that owing to the combined efforts of the Iraqi and Hedjaz Governments, the thousand-year-old land route from Najf to Medina was reopened recently and, as a result, the pilgrims going from India to Mecca and Medina for the Haj will find this new route much more convenient than the old one. The journey from Karachi to Medina, it is presumed, can be performed in only eight and a half days, by the new sea-cum-land route, as compared with the direct sea voyage from either Bombay or Karachi, entailing nearly a fortnight for the same.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW ROUTE.

Another advantage of going by the new route is that when a pilgrim gets down at Baghdad and proceeds on his journey to Mecca and Medina, he has the opportunity of visiting other holy places on the way, which cannot be availed of under the old conditions.

His Excellency further remarked that the day would come when there would be a larger influx of India pilgrims to perform the Haj than now from Bombay or Karachi, with the advantage of the new sea-cum-land route and the main factor, the cost of the pilgrimage, will be within the easy reach of even the poorest Muslim.

The questions of the King of Sports—Racing—and of the famous Arab horses naturally cropped up. Our representative expressed his view that though there is now an insistent demand to give encouragement to our country-breds as far as racing in India is concerned, and the various racing clubs are giving away handsome trophies to encourage the Indian-bred, yet the reign of supremacy which the Arab horse has wielded till now will survive for a long time to come.

His Excellency was exactly of the same opinion and said that he would tackle this question as well, once he settled down to "business."

WILL DREAM COME TRUE?

This ended the pleasant interview our representative remarks and adds: "I shall be the first—if I am in the land of the living then—to congratulate His Excellency when his ambition—I was nearly going to say "dream"—of bringing closer together the two great countries comes true!"

MISAPPROPRIATING A DIAMOND RING

K. V. Acharya, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. J. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default to five months' R.I., on a charge of misappropriating a diamond ring.

The Executive Council of the Lucknow University, at its meeting held recently, has decided to have a separate hostel for girl students reading in the University from the next session.

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BHIWANDI MUNICIPAL DEAD-LOCK ENDS

Sub-Judge's Order In Election Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 28.

An interesting judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. N. M. Patel, Subordinate Judge at Bhiwandi, in the suit filed by Mr. Vishnu Vaman Kanitkar and four others against Mr. Trimbak Raoji Pradhan, retiring president, Mr. Abdul Samad Haji Lal Mahomed, the alleged new president of the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipality, and thirteen others to obtain a declaration that the proceedings and resolutions of the municipal meeting held on November 6 last were valid and binding on the defendants; a further declaration that Abdul Latif Ibrahimsaheb Faki, the fifth plaintiff, was the duly elected president of the newly constituted board and that the defendants had no right to elect another president in his place during the normal tenure of his office; a permanent injunction against the defendants not to act in contravention of the resolution of that meeting; and costs of the suit from the defendants.

JUDGE'S ORDER

The Sub-Judge passed the following order:—

It is hereby declared that the proceedings and resolution of the municipal meeting held on November 6 last are valid and binding on the defendants. It is hereby further declared that Mr. Abdul Latif Ibrahimsaheb Faki, the fifth plaintiff is the duly elected president of the newly constituted board and the defendants have no right to elect another president. The defendants are hereby permanently restrained from acting in contravention of the resolution passed at that meeting. The contesting defendants Nos. 1 to 6, 11 and 12 to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit.

Mr. M. V. Hegde appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. B. R. Damle for the contesting defendants.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

Decision To Register Organisation

A general meeting of the Bombay Municipal workers was held on the Foras Road Maidan near the Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls on last Wednesday evening when Miss Maniben Kara presided.

At the outset, Mr. V. H. Joshi read a report of the past working of the Union and gave a statement of accounts. It was decided to register the Union in the name of "The Municipal Workers' Union, Bombay", and a constitution was passed.

The meeting authorised seven members of the Union to apply for the registration. The following office-bearers were elected:—President—S. H. Jhabwala: Vice-presidents—Miss Maniben Kara and B. V. Deshpande: General Secretary—R. S. Nimbkar: Secretaries—V. K. Acharya and G. K. Savant: Treasurers—V. B. Karnick and M. R. Parulekar, and the following eight were elected as Honorary Members of the Union:—

(1) S. H. Jhabwalla, (2) Miss Maniben Kara, (3) V. H. Joshi, (4) R. S. Nimbker, (5) V. B. Karnick, (6) V. K. Acharya, (7) Y. K. Kondviker, and (8) Madan Shetty.

A resolution enumerating the details of the grievances of the Bombay Municipal workers of the various departments was also passed.

PROVINCIAL TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Thana Municipality Urge Exemption From Levy

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 27.

Thana Municipality held last evening passed the following resolution:—

The president be authorised to make a representation to the Minister in charge of the Draft Bill for levy of simple provincial tax on motor vehicles, to exempt the Municipality and to give 25 per cent for prospective increase, over and above the average amount that could be granted to the local authorities; and copies of this representation be sent to the members of the Legislative Council.

Consideration was then given to the letter from the Manager of the Central India Match Company of Mulund regarding the terminal tax on match wood.

The Board resolved by a majority of 11 votes to 4 that the match wood be charged at six pies per Bengal maund as decided by the Standing Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Sheikh Moosa Usman it was resolved by a majority of 15 votes to 1 that the Vaccination Act of 1892 be introduced in the limits of the Thana City Municipality from April 1, 1935 and that necessary action be taken in the matter.

The amendments to be made in the Voters' List were then considered.

DISPUTE OVER THANA GARDEN

Three Marwari Merchants Prosecuted On Cheating Charge

THANA, Feb. 28.

Before Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate, Thana, Hajarimal Kesarimal, his father Kesarimal Dhulaji and his uncle Joharmal Dhulaji, three Marwari merchants, are prosecuted by Dahachand Chhatrabhanji on charges of cheating in respect of a conditional sale deed of his garden valued at Rs. 2,000, wrongfu restraint and abetment thereof.

When the case came up or hearing yesterday, the complainant was examined. Witness stated that the accused promised to pay Rs. 2,000 on a conditional sale deed of his garden being executed. After the document was registered, the accused did not pay the amount as promised.

The hearing was adjourned to March 14 next.

The Amritdhara Pharmacy has been allowing every year concession to its buyers on its anniversaries. For the last two years, the period of concession has been extended. Now every one can buy medicines and books of the Pharmacy on concession rates upto 31st March 1935.

ONE CRORE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Surplus Of Crore And Half In Budget

Silver Duty Reduced By 3 As. Per Ounce

Surcharge On Income Tax And Super Tax Reduced By One-Third

(Continued from page 14).

port duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs. 35 lakhs on the sugar excise, of Rs. 65 lakhs on the match excise and of Rs. 43 lakhs on kerosene and petrol. It is of course a matter of great difficulty to frame an accurate estimate of customs, etc., revenue at a time when there are so many uncertain factors at work. This uncertainty applies in a particular measure to the sugar duties. As I have already stated, our estimates for the current year have been revised to show an increase of Rs. 1,70 lakhs in the import duty and a decline of Rs. 32 lakhs in excise—the original figures being Rs. 2,05 and 1,47 lakhs respectivey, and the revised Rs. 3,75 and 1,15 lakhs. We cannot, however, anticipate that the revenue from the import duty will remain at so high a figure in 1935-36 and the increased revenue to be expected from the excise duty will by no means compensate for this inevitable reduction. During the period when Indian factories were not working at their full strength, imports have been substantial, but when Indian production reaches its full level, imports of foreign sugar for ordinary consumption will almost disappear, and there will only be certain small imports of the finer varieties of sugar. This process may not, however, be completed during 1935-36 and the best forecast we can make is to assume an import revenue of Rs. 1,75 lakhs and an excise yield of Rs. 1,50 lakhs. The increase in petrol and kerosene is due to normal growth and that in the match excise merely represents a full instead of a part year's yield of the duty.

The changes in the estimates are set out in greater detail in the Financial Secretary's memorandum.

OPIUM REVENUE TO CEASE.
TAXES ON INCOME.

During the current year there has been an undoubted improvement in the financial position of some of the more important industries, but this improvement will only be partially reflected in our Income-tax returns for 1935-36. I therefore estimate for an improvement of no more than Rs. 51 lakhs and of this Rs. 16 lakhs is due to the additional tax recovered from Government servants on account of the restored pay-cut. The actual figures are Rs. 17,25 lakhs for the current year and Rs. 17,76 for 1935-36.

Opium.—Our estimate under this head is Rs. 61 lakhs as compared with Rs. 71 lakhs for the current financial year. This is based on the assumption that only 257 chests of opium will be exported during 1935-36. As Hon'ble Members are aware, this source of income will practically cease at the end of the present calendar year in accordance with the policy which was announced some years ago by the Government of India, and in future we shall recover only the cost of opium sold for consumption in India.

Interest.—This shows a very large reduction amounting to Rs. 1,29 lakhs which is of course due to the transfer of the currency functions and, therefore the reserves, of the Government of India to the Reserve Bank. It is true that as against this we shall get the surplus profits of the Bank but in the first year instead of getting a full year's interest on the assets in our various reserves and balances we shall only get a part year's dividend from the profits of the Bank. We have included Rs. 50 lakhs on this account under the head "Currency" but the receipts here still show a drop of Rs. 11 lakhs owing to the lower rates prevailing for short term money.

APOLOGIA FOR RESTORATION OF SALARY CUT.

Expenditure as a whole, again excluding Railways, stands at Rs. 88,69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 96 lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut. A good deal of criticism has been passed on the Government's action in this matter and it cannot be denied that the decision has had one unfortunate concomitant in that it has increased the already serious difficulties of many of the Provinces and added to the magnitude of the financial problems to be solved at the inception of Provincial Autonomy. But in this matter the Government were bound by pledges which were both categorical and repeated and in my view those pledges are conclusive.

The cost of restoration will be Rs. 55 lakhs for the Civil Departments, excluding the Railways, but including the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and Rs. 53 lakhs for the Army, a total of Rs. 1,08 lakhs, but there is, as I have said, a set off against this in the form of extra income-tax to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs.

Apart from the pay cut, there are only minor increases, most of them on new services, e.g., the marketing scheme, grants to the handloom and sericultural industries, the new Dairy Institute and the Institute of Industrial Research. There is also a small increase on Defence and a deficit on Posts and Telegraphs, which is, however, more than explained by the abolition of the pay cut.

The Defence Budget shows an increase, leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs. 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this year but the partial restoration by His Majesty's Government of the pay cuts of British soldiers, which has necessarily to be applied to British soldiers on the Indian establishment, accounts for Rs. 5 lakhs of this. The purely nominal increase of Rs. 2 lakhs which remains conceals however a considerably increased provision for necessary services and re-equipment which had to be postponed during the financial emergency.

In his budget speech last year my predecessor again communicated to the House a warning previously given that the large reduction in Defence expenditure in recent years had been secured to some extent by emergency measures of a temporary character and that the figure of Rs. 44.38 crores could not be regarded as representing a new permanent level of Defence expenditure. The contingency then foreseen has become a fact and new or rather postponed services amounting to Rs. 67 lakhs have had to be provided for. This sum has been found as to Rs. 20 lakhs by closer estimating for gains and other food stuffs and as to the remainder by economies in other directions.

My predecessor also stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had undertaken that he would not relax his search for further economies and I think it will be agreed that the figures I have given demonstrate that this undertaking has been amply fulfilled.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Hon. Members will remember that I said we now expected a surplus on the Posts and Telegraphs accounts for 1934-35 amounting to Rs. 14 lakhs but that this result was only achieved in consequence of a raid of about Rs. 27 lakhs on the Depreciation Fund. At the time of this raid my predecessor explained that this could not be repeated in toto but that the whole question of the amount of the annual contribution to the Fund was under review. The final results of this review are not yet available but it is clear that the amount to be provided need not be so high as under the old rules by something like Rs. 10 lakhs. There is here therefore a deterioration in the estimates for 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35 and it is one of Rs. 19 lakhs and not one of Rs. 27 lakhs. When we add to this the cost of restoring the pay cut for the Posts and Telegraphs Department, viz., Rs. 27 lakhs, we get an initial disadvantage of Rs. 46 lakhs to be made up. We are however estimating for a deficit not of Rs. 32 lakhs but of Rs. 13 lakhs which means that comparing like with like we reckon on a net improvement of Rs. 19 lakhs.

3 CRORES FOR DEBT REDUCTION.

There is only one other item which I wish specifically to mention at this stage and that is the provision for the reduction and avoidance of debt. As Hon'ble Members are aware, our revised estimates for 1933-34 and those for the current financial year included only Rs. 3 crores for this purpose. It is of course a matter of common knowledge that 60 per cent. of the Government of India debt is attributable to the Railways and it seems to me that it would be imposing too heavy a burden on the general Budget to revert to the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior to 1933-34 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues. I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs. 3 crores now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my view, an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the Railways in the future.

It is interesting here to compare the budget expenditure, actual or estimated as the case may be, for the years 1931-32 onwards and in order to get a fair basis of comparison. I deduct in every case the provision for debt reduction and avoidance and take net figures for Interest, Posts and Telegraphs and Defence:

1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Actual.	Actual	Actual.
88,78	80,59	75,97
1934-35	1934-35	1935-36
Budget.	Revised.	Budget
78,12	78,53	80,06

The lowest year was 1933-34. The estimate for 1935-36 shows a net increase from this low level of Rs. 4,09 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 1,79 lakhs is due to the grant of a share of the jute duty to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, Rs. 1,30 lakhs is due to the increased provision for bonus on Cash Certificates and Rs. 1,08 lakhs represents the cost of restoring the second half of the pay cut. Apart from these changes the remarkable economies made in Defence and other charges have not only been maintained but extended.

SUMMARY OF THE POSITION FOR 1935-36.

The final position for 1935-36 is thus as follows:—

Revenue	90,19 lakhs.
Expenditure	88.69 ,,
Surplus	1,50 lakhs.

Before explaining our proposals for dealing with the surplus of Rs. 1,50 lakhs which we anticipate in the year 1935-36 and with the accrued balance of Rs. 3,89 lakhs left over from previous years, I shall turn aside to deal briefly with the ways and means position.

RESERVE BANK.

First of all let me refer to the changes due to the inauguration of the Reserve Bank. As has already been announced, the assets of the Currency Department will be transferred to the Bank with effect from the 1st of April 1935. From that date the Reserve Bank will be responsible for the maintenance of the currency, for the investment of the currency reserves in rupees and sterling and for supplying the Secretary of State with sterling for his London requirements. The effect of this on our ways and means estimates will be twofold. In the first place, once the new system is in full operation the Secretary of State will not maintain a larger balance in London than is necessary for his day to day transactions with the Bank of England. He will not, as he does at present, hold surplus funds for temporary investment until he requires them. For this reason you will see that at the end of the next year we have provided for the reduction of his balance to a nominal amount of £500,000. To begin with, as it is not contemplated that the Reserve Bank will assume its full banking business until about the beginning of July it seemed desirable, in order to avoid the necessity of his coming to the Bank for his sterling requirements during that period, to provide him with a sufficiently large opening balance to meet his requirements up to July.

SILVER REDEMPTION RESERVE.

The second change is consequent on the creation of a Silver Redemption Reserve. A memorandum on this subject was submitted to the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, but the Committee recommended that the Government proposals should be further studied by the Legislature. In accordance with their recommendation the memorandum was submitted to the Standing Finance Committee at a meeting held on the 20th of March 1934, and the Committee expressed their general approval of the arrangements suggested. The proposal which was placed before the Committee was in brief that after the inauguration of the Reserve Bank the proceeds of any sales of silver should be credited to a separate Fund on the lines of the present Gold Standard Reserve which would be called the Silver Redemption Reserve and would be invested by Government in its entirety in gold or sterling securities. This Reserve is required mainly to meet the liability imposed by Section 36 of the Reserve Bank Act under which Government are under an obligation to pay full value for surplus rupees which may be transferred by the Bank up to a maximum of five crores a year. It was originally intended that the Reserve should be gradually built up to a maximum of Rs. 10 crores which would be sufficient to meet a return of 25 crores of rupees by the Bank. Owing to the large remittance, which it has been possible to make during the current financial year, the balances at the disposal of the Secretary of State will now be sufficient to enable the Fund to be constituted with the full amount of Rs. 10 crores with effect from the 1st of April 1935.

REMITTANCE.

The ways and means forecast for the current financial year provided for the purchase of sterling to the extent of £26.7 millions. According to our latest estimate the total should reach about £39 millions, but this figure is of course liable to modification. If the estimate is realised, we should be able not only to set aside the Rs. 10 crores required for the Silver Redemption Reserve but also to increase by about Rs. 14 crores the external assets held as security for the note issue.

GOLD EXPORTS.

The increase in our estimate for remittance is, needless to say, largely accounted for by the strength which the continuance of gold exports has given to the exchange. For the 10 months ending on the 31st January 1935 the exports of gold were approximately Rs. 41 crores as compared with Rs. 42½ crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

I do not propose to discuss at length the arguments which have been advanced in favour of restricting these exports, but I take this opportunity of saying that I cannot share the views which attribute to them some amstruse monetary significance nor do I find in them an indication that India is being driven by distress to part wtth her last reserves. Indeed I can see no sufficient reason for placing them in a different category from exports of any other commodity of which India has a surplus, and I therefore find no cause for regret or alarm in the fact that India is still able to obtain so handsome a profit from the reserves of gold which had been accumulated in previous years.

POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES AND SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

It will be observed from the ways and means statement which is printed with the Financial Secretary's memorandum that the figure for net receipts from Post Office Cash Certificates has been reduced in the revised estimate for the current year from Rs. 5.50 lakhs to Rs. 2,78 lakhs, and that we have included Rs. 2,75 lakhs under this head in our forecast for next year. This is of course due to the reductions in the rate of interest on these certificates which took place in April and December 1934, the actual rate being now 3 per cent. Post Office Savings Bank deposits, on the other hand, show a net increase from Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the original estimates for the current year to Rs. 7.10 lakhs in the revised and Rs. 8.75 lakhs in the forecast for 1935-36. The rate of interest on these deposits has been 2 1/2 per cent. since the end of 1933, and this is clearly becoming increasingly attractive with the general decline in security yields.

PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The revised estimate here shows a reduction from Rs. 6,25 lakhs to Rs. 4,40 lakhs, but we have provided in our forecast for 1935-36 for an increase to Rs. 10,82 lakhs, owing to the fact that we have decided to finance the repayment of the Bombay Development Loan 1935.

TREASURY BILLS.

Last year my predecessor estimated that at the end of the financial year the amount of treasury bills outstanding with the general public would be about Rs. 30 crores. The actual figures on the 1st of April 1934 was Rs. 33,31 crores. In addition treasury bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve amounted to Rs. 25,93 crores. The figures for the 31st March 1935 are expected to be Rs. 22 and Rs. 27 1/2 crores respectively. After the transfer on the 1st of April 1935 of the assets in the Paper Currency Reserve to the Reserve Bank, all treasury bills will be shown under one head. On this basis the figures for the beginning and end of the year 1934-35 are Rs. 59.24 and Rs. 49 1/2 crores respectively and in our forecast for the coming year we have anticipated a further reduction to Rs. 46 crores.

BORROWING PROGRAMME

We have issued two loans in India during the current year. The first was a re-issue of 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947-50 at 98/8 per cent and the amount subscribed was approximately Rs. 25,13 lakhs. A few months later owing to the continued improvement in our credit we were able to issue a rupee loan at a nominal rate of 3 per cent for the first time since 1896. The 3 per cent bonds 1941 were issued at 99 per cent, and the amount subscribed was Rs. 10,67 lakhs. As a result of these new loans we have been able to repay Rs. 19,48 lakhs of 4 per cent loan 1934-37 and Rs. 12,94 lakhs of 4 1/2 per cent bonds 1934. Both of the new issues stand well above their original price. Next year we shall have to provide for the repayment of Rs. 16 crores of 6-1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1935, and Rs. 11.4 crores of 5 per cent. Bonds 1935. We have also the option of repaying £11.9 millions of 6 per cent. Sterling Bonds 1935-37 and £3-1|2 millions of East Indian Railway 4-1|2 per cent. debenture stock 1935-55. The total amount of loans which we can repay or convert is thus approximately Rs. 48 crores. In addition to this we are, as I have just said, providing for the repayment of the Bombay Development Loan, 1935, and we expect to reduce the total amount of treasury bills outstanding by a further Rs. 3-1|2 crores. Allowing for a remittance of £26 million we anticipate that we could meet all these liabilities without raising more than Rs. 25 crores by fresh borrowing, but of course the amount, time and manner of our borrowing will depend entirely on market conditions, during the year.

1 CRORE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

I now come to our proposals both in regard to the balance of Rs. 3,89 lakhs which we expect to have at 31st March next and to the surplus of Rs. 1,50 lakhs which we estimate for 1935-36. The former is of course non-recurrent and is only available for non-recurring purposes. The latter represents the maximum limit of the sums which can be devoted to tax-reduction during the year 1935-36.

Grants to provinces for schemes in rural areas.—To take the non-recurrent balance of Rs. 3,89 lakhs first we consider that the needs of the rural areas should have the first claim on this and we have decided to set aside a sum of Rs. 1,00 lakhs for distribution to the provinces to be spent on schemes for the economic development and improvement of such areas. I recognise that it may be contended that schemes for rural development are primarily the function of Provincial Governments, whether those schemes take the form of the introduction of improved methods of agriculture, the establishment of industries to give employment to, and increase the income of the cultivators, or measures designed to effect a general improvement in the condition of village life. It is a problem to which all Local Governments are fully alive and to which Provincial Ministers in particular have devoted much attention, since these matters were entrusted to them. Schemes have been examined and worked out but unfortunately many of them are still merely paper schemes, for even before the financial stringency of recent years some Local Governments could only devote very inadequate funds to those purposes and in the recent years of crisis and retrenchment it has been impossible for any Local Government to find money for new projects however likely they were to contribute to the prosperity of the province. We feel therefore that now when the Central Government fortunately happens to have balances on which it can draw, we cannot do better than make some share of it available to the provinces to carry out schemes which have been held up and thereby show that the Government of India have a very deep concern with the welfare and prosperity of the cultivators and are prepared to held Local Governments to carry out schemes for their benefit.

10 LAKHS FOR CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

I have used the expression economic development and improvement of rural areas and I have indicated that I use that expression in a wide sense to cover any measure which will conduce to the amelioration of the conditions of the cultivators and rural classes. One such measure is the Co-operative Movement and we have for the last 7 or 8 months had an expert on duty under the Central Government to examine how the movement stands. Mr. Darling who has acquired great experience of the movement in the Punjab has been touring round the provinces discussing the question with Local Governments and Provincial Registrars. We propose to earmark a sum of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs out of the crore which I have mentioned and this, we hope, will enable government to develop the movement on sound financial foundations. Details of the measures and the conditions on which the grants will be given will be settled after we have considered Mr. Darling's Report.

HOW THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT.

As regards the remaining Rs. 85 to 90 lakhs I do not propose at present to define very closely the terms on which it will be distributed to the Provinces or the purposes for which it will be used. I may, however, say that we shall probably adopt the basis of rural population for distribution and we shall certainly impose the two following conditions:—

(1) that the grant should be spent on schemes approved by the Government of India which will improve the economic position of the people, and

(2) that it will be devoted only to schemes which the Local Government would not otherwise have been able to undertake in the immediate future.

We shall give preference to schemes which can be put quickly into operation but the money need not all be spent immediately or during the year 1935-36. Some provinces may not have schemes in final shape; in others the Local Government may prefer to spread the expenditure over more than one year. It will of course rest primarily with the Local Government to decide what schemes can most profitably be undertaken. What may be suitable in one province will not necessarily be suitable to another, but Provincial Ministers are fully acquainted with local conditions and the needs of the rural population and will know what is most suited to those needs. We shall keep the public fully informed of what is done in each province. Having regard to the huge population of rural India I recognise that the sums we are allotting will not go very far but they will at least do something to help the cultivator.

ROADS.

We also propose to make a special contribution of Rs. 40 lakhs to the Government of India's reserve in the Road Development Fund. There is obviously great scope for expenditure on road development, and I am very glad to be in a position to supplement the somewhat exiguous resources of the Road Development Fund reserve, which was designed, as Hon'ble Members are aware, for the purpose of making grants towards works of special importance or to specially necessitous parts of India. The Government have drawn up a programme for the expenditure of the additional sum now available and in this prime consideration is being given to the needs of the Province of Assam which seems to me to be about the most necessitous of all the provinces.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER ROADS.

A further sum of Rs. 25 lakhs we propose to set aside for schemes of development in the North-West Frontier Province. Most of this will be spent on the construction of roads in the tribal areas, and the remainder will be devoted to schemes of economic development in that area. I wish to make it clear that we have no intention of implementing this policy by force or without the consent of the tribes in whose territory the roads will be constructed. A petition has already been received from the Afridis asking that a road may be constructed through a small area in Tirah and it is hoped that this development may lead to a fuller recognition not only by this important tribe but also by others of how their true interests are served by improvement of their communications with British India. It is considered that from the point of view of Government this expenditure, which will probably be spread over several years, is fully justified both on financial and political grounds. As the House is aware the relations between the frontier tribes and Government have not always been peaceful and very large sums have been expended from time to time upon military operations of a punitive and wholly unproductive nature We hope that by improving communications and by assisting the tribes to become economically self-supporting we shall not only avoid the necessity for such operations in future but shall transform in course of time a potential danger into a source of strength to India.

DEVELOPMENT OF BROADCASTING.

The last item of special expenditure which I have to mention in this connection is a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for the development of Broadcasting. As has already been announced, it is proposed shortly to construct a large transmitting station in Delhi, and we hope later to undertake the construction of a similar new station at Madras. The existing stations at Calcutta and Bombay are also in urgent need of improvement and extension. Broadcasting is of course an immensely important factor in the intellectual and cultural development of a country and India cannot afford to fall too far behind in this matter.

204 LAKHS FOR AVIATION & AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

After these special grants have been made there should remain a balance of Rs. 2,04 lakhs. A large part of this sum I propose to put aside for two schemes which it was provisionally decided to finance from capital. These are the civil aviation programme, which is expected to cost Rs. 93 lakhs, and the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi which will cost about Rs. 36 lakhs. I was not myself very happy about the decision to charge to capital these two schemes, which are certainly not in any strict sense of the word remunerative. And now that we have an accrued revenue surplus it seems to me sound policy to use part of it for these purpose and to avoid the creation of what might have become an awkward precedent. The remainder of the surplus amounting to Rs. 75 lakhs will now go as an additional allotment for the reduction of debt and this concludes the disposal of the sums which we expect to have in hand on the 31st March next.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS FOR 1935-36.

We can now turn to next year and the surplus of Rs. 1,50 lakhs available for tax reduction. But I must first mention three items which though they do not appreciably affect the financial position are nevertheless of some importance.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTY ON SALT.

The first of these is the additional import duty on salt. Personally I am very doubtful whether this duty can ever achieve the purpose for which it was designed. I have moreover a good deal of sympathy with the views which have in the past been expressed by Hon'ble Members from Bengal that an impost which has the effect of helping the producers of Aden at the expense of the consumers of Bengal is fundamentally unfair. In any case the duty will require reconsideration in view of the impending separation of Aden and Burma. Taking all these things into consideration I was disposed to think that the duty ought to be abolished at once but that would perhaps have been a little harsh to the vested interests which have grown up and I shall therefore propose to the House that the duty shall be extended or one year, without prejudice to any action which Government may see fit to take at the end of that year. I hope that this extension will be accepted by the House though I should perhaps make it clear that, if it should prefer to remove the duty at once, in this matter at any rate we should accept its decision. Incidentally we do not propose to make any change in the arrangements for the distribution of the proceeds of the duty.

SILVER DUTY REDUCED

The next is silver and here we propose to reduce the duty to 2 annas an ounce. This action is dictated by no theory as to the place to be taken by silver in the monetary economic of the world nor has it any connection with the view sometimes expressed that India should be encouraged to build up her hoards of the metal. It is simply a matter of business. There is no doubt that at the present level the duty is encouraging smuggling, there is no doubt that this smuggling is extremely difficult to prevent and there is no doubt that the honest trader is being injured by the illicit trade which is being carried on. At the lower level which we now propose smuggling should become unprofitable and the honest trader will come into his own. I propose to assume that we shall get the same yield from the 2 annas as would have been obtained from the 5 anna duty which is, I think, fully justified by the circumstances in which the reduction is taking place. The reduction will take place immediately by notification.

Export Duty on Skins.—The third change of a minor order is the abolition of the export duty on raw skins. During the eight months ending 30th November, 1934 the export trade in raw skins declined in volume, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, from

(Continued on page 9.)

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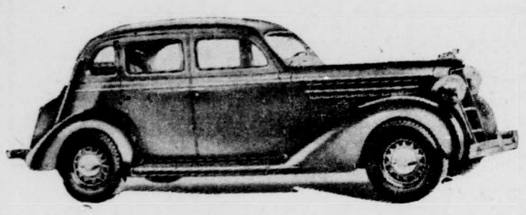

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3 INJURED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Motor Carrying Marriage Party Collides With Victoria And Another Car

A newly-married wife and two Hindus were injured in an accident which occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Victoria Road, Bombay.

Two motor cars and one victoria were involved in the accident, as a result of which all the three vehicles were damaged.

Five other occupants of the cars and the victoria driver had a miraculous escape.

The accident occurred at 1 p.m. The girl who was married the same morning, with her husband and a friend were proceeding in a car from Mount Road to Byculla. As they were driving along Victoria Road, the driver of the car passed a victoria proceeding in the same direction. The right mudguard of the car struck a wheel of the victoria, and the impact was so great that the wheel, with the axle and another wheel, came off the gharry. The victoria driver jumped off and escaped injuries.

Owing to the collision, the car swerved a little to the right. In an unsuccessful attempt to turn to the left, the car dashed into an approaching car containing five Hindus. Two Hindus and the girl sustained injuries. They were treated in the J. J. Hospital and allowed to go.

Sub-Inspectors Wahab and Guido of the Byculla police station, are making inquiries.

RENT COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE

Says He Paid Missing Amounts To Absconding Cashier

For an alleged criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1033, Purushottam Damodar, employed as rent collector by the firm of Lalji Lakmidas, was arrested on Wednesday night and was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, 6th court, to be remanded to custody till 7th March.

It appears the duty of the accused was to collect rents and enter them in a separate note book and hand over the amount so collected, to the cashier, one Sakalal Chotalal, who is stated to be absconding.

It is alleged that the accused failed to enter the rents collected by him during 1932-33 and a part of the subsequent year which amount to Rs. 1033.

The accused stated that he paid the whole amount to the cashier, but is unable to explain the omission of the entries in his note-book.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING

Went To Collect Outstandings And Never Returned

"Death by opium poisoning self-administered" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at an inquest held over the body of Khandu Maruti, (35) an employee in a fruit shop, living at Byculla.

Evidence showed that the deceased was at his shop till 8 p.m. on Monday. He then left the shop saying that he would collect some outstanding dues, but never returned.

The next day a servant in the shop went to the residence of the deceased and found him lying dead on his bed

The matter was reported to the police, who took charge of the body.

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(3773).

GIRL'S TRAGIC END

Magistrate Refuses Bail Application Of Suspect And Releases Women

Refusing the bail application submitted on behalf of the suspect, Babu Pahelwan, alias Fakir Mahomed Ahmad, who has been arrested in connection with the death of Mariambai Rahimtoola, Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court extended his remand period till 13th March.

In refusing the application the Magistrate observed: "According to the prosecution there are reasonable grounds for believing that there is a 'prima facie' case against the accused. The charge against the accused is for an offence under Section 302 I.P.C. (murder)".

Jainab and Kalsoombi, said to be the wife and kept mistress of Babu Pahelwan, who had also been arrested on suspicion were ordered to be discharged as there was no sufficient evidence against them.

SUMMONS AGAINST CARDING MASTER

Worker Files Complaint For Alleged Insult And Intimidation

Before Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, Irappa Laxman filed a suit against Mr. Ramakant D. Merchant, Carding and Spinning Master of the Jubiless Mills on a charge of insult and criminal intimidation.

The Magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the Spinning Master.

Messrs. M. G. Wyawaharkar and B. G. Manker, Advocates represented the complainant.

GAMING HOUSE KEEPER FINED AT MAZAGAON

Mahadeva Ramachander and two others, who were arrested by Inspector Shevde following a raid on an gaming house in Chinchpokli Road on 21st inst. were convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

As a keeper of the gaming house Ramachander was fined Rs. 40 and the other two, Rs. 5 each.

"GOD'S DUES MUST NOT BE WITHHELD"

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor's Wire To Mahatma On Sikar Situation

Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor who has visited, Sikar has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi, prior to returning to Ajmere:—

"Sikar situation assuming sphinx like aspect. Everything that glitters is not gold—Give unto Caesar what is Caesar's is of course a divine saying but God's dues also must not be withheld—Issuing fuller statement from Ajmere."

HUSBAND JAILED FOR ASSAULTING WIFE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 26.

A sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment was passed by Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana presiding over at the Alibaug sessions, on Dhondya Lakshman Patil for assaulting his wife Ghani, who was said to have annoyed the accused by not giving him water when asked for, and as a result of the fist blows on her breasts and head she died later.

HOW ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE WAS FOILED

How an alleged attempt at suicide was frustrated was told on Thursday to the Girgaum Magistrate.

It was stated that, after purchasing a rupee worth of opium from a shop at Null Bazaar, Raja Ram Khanchrao, sat on the foot path at Dengadevi Street and swallowed the whole lot.

After this, he went home where soon after he began vomitting. His brother then removed him to the J. J. Hospital where his stomach was washed and the alleged attempt at suicide frustrated.

The Magistrate enlarged him on a bail of Rs. 100 till March 7.

KURLA HOTEL-KEEPER FINED FOR GAMING

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Feb. 26.

Krishna Shetty, a hotel-keeper of Kurla, was convicted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate on a charge of receiving bets on American futures in a public place, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was arrested in his hotel on the night of December 29 last by Sub-Inspector Shaikh Abdul Hakim of the Kurla police.

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GOVT. GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bombay High Court Judge To Go On Leave

The following Civil Appointments are announced in to-day's "Bombay Government Gazette."

The Honourable Mr. Justice S. S. Rangnekar, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, from the 18th June 1935, leave on full allowances for four months and two days.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create, with effect from the 1st March, 1935, a temporary appointment of a Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political and Reforms Department and to appoint Mr. H. T. Lambrick, I.C.S., to hold it, pending further orders.

The Governor in Council makes the following appointments:—

(i) With effect from the 21st July 1934 vice Mr. G. M. Phatak retired:—

Mr. G. V. Vaidya, Officiating Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum, to be First Class Subordinate Judge.

(ii) With effect from the 26th July 1934 vice Mr. B. V. Potdar, seconded:—

Mr. D. L. Mehta, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to be First Class Subordinate Judge and to remain seconded.

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholapur, to be First Class Subordinate Judge vice Mr. D. L. Mehta, seconded.

(iii) With effect from the 26th October 1934 vice Mr. N. K. Mastakar seconded:—

Mr. M. B. Pradhan, Officiating Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to be First Class Subordinate Judge.

Mr. S. C. A. Lyon, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. W. W. Godwin, proceeding on leave pending further orders.

The Governor in Council creates two temporary appointments of Deputy Superintendent of Police up to the end of 30th June 1935 to appoint Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik and Mr. B. A. Kowjalgi to hold them and to direct Rao Saheb D.L. Karnik to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Nasik vice Mr. J. R. Harris transferred, and Mr. B. A. Kowjalgi to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police Dharwar, vice Mr. M. M. Chudasama transferred. The temporary appointments shall come into force from the dates on which Rao Saheb Karnik, and Mr. Kowjalgi assume charge thereof, and shall be discontinued before 30th June 1935 if Assistant Superintendents of Police become available to replace the temporary Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Major R. T. Advani, I.M.S., on return from leave, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer, Nasik Road Central Prison, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. S. Bhat, Aval Karkun, Panvel, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. R. V. Bodas, a First Class Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency, is granted a further extension of leave on half average pay up to the 30th May 1935 inclusive.

Mr. V. N. Sardeshi, I.C.S., Assistant Judge under training, Nasik is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate from the 22nd January to the 17th April 1935, both days inclusive.

Mr. K. V. Mehta, First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, is granted leave on average pay from the 1st February 1935 to the 9th April 1935 inclusive preparatory to retirement.

Mr. J. Simmons, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from the 5th June 1935.

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Panchgani in the District of Satara, which was constituted by Government Notification, Home Department, is hereby abolished and the magisterial powers conferred on the following gentlemen, who were the members of that Bench, are hereby withdrawn under section 41 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

(1) Mr. Navroji Rustomji Billimoria. (2) Dr. Ghulamali Chandoobhoy. (3) Mr. M. V. Pundit. (4) Mr. F. C. A. Elkins.

Mr. G. H. Aher, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. S. P. Kumthekar, Mamlatdar of Shahada and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of West Khandesh, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., Superintendent, Nasik Road Central Prison, is granted leave on average pay for one month on medical certificate from the 1st March 1935.

Mr. Natverlal C. Tankshali, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Surat, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. B. Kane, Mamlatdar of Yeola and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. M. A. Patel, Mamlatdar of Matar and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Bijapur are appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrate of the First Class in that district:—

(1) Mr. B. S. Chetti, Mamlatdar of Bagewadi. (2) Mr. B. B. Kuratti, Mamlatdar of Sindgi. (3) Mr. K. D. Jambotkar, Mamlatdar of Badami.

Mr. C. N. Millard, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. D. G. Chambers, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. D. G. Chambers, I.C.S., is granted leave on half average pay for eight months with effect from 22nd March 1935 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, CIE, ICS, is granted an extension of leave on half average pay for one year, nine months and nine days in continuation of the leave granted to him in the notification of the Government of India, Finance Department.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, CIE, ICS, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for three months and twenty-nine days followed by leave on half average pay for one year.

Mr. H. Montgomery, ICS, has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 23rd March 1935.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Risaldar Honorary Lieutenant Natha Singh, IDSM Indian Aide-de-Camp, has been granted furlough for twelve days from the 8th to the 19th January 1935 (both days inclusive).

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. R. Gerrard to be Deputy Director Sir J. J School of Art, Bombay, vice Mr. J. A. Laikaka, on probation for one year with effect from the 22nd February 1935.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss J. B Engineer, LRCP and S. (Edin.) LFP. and S (Glas.), Lady Doctor on the Port Health Staff Bombay, has been granted, preparatory to retirement, leave on average pay for two months from 1st January 1935.

Mr. T. H. G Stamper, PSI Consulting Surveyor to Government is granted leave on average pay for two months and two days followed by leave on half average pay for four months and four days with effect from the 13th April 1935.

The following appointments consequent on Mr. Stamper proceeding on leave are made.

(1) Mr. G. B. Soparkar, Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, to act as Consulting Surveyor to Government.

(2) Mr. T. V. Talim, Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor to act as Assistant Consulting Surveyor and to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Poona, in addition.

(3) Mr. T. M. Kazi, Senior Assistant, Ahmedabad, to act as Deputy Assistant Consulting Surveyor and to do duty as Special Land Acquisition Officer, Ahmedabad, in addition.

(4) Mr. G. J. Desai, Junior Assistant, to act as Senior Assistant, vice Mr. Kazi.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, M.L.C., to be a non-official member on the Board of Public Health Works, Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1936.

The following notification by the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, is republished:—

The services of Dr. M. B. Soparkar M.D. an officer of the Medical Research Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment as officiating Assistant Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, with effect from the 1st December 1934.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted to Mr. Venkatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E., MIE. (Ind.), M R San I. AMI San E., ISE Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government, is extended by similar leave for five days.

Mr. Shete, on return from leave, is to resume charge as the Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government, relieving Mr. F. Green, A.M. Inst. C.E., AMI San E. M R San I. (Lond.), ISE, who will then proceed on leave.

"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE . . ."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in removing the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance

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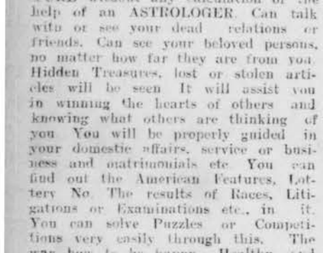

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GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Mazeppa Shows Great Improvement

Make Note Of Heliograph, Royal Clair And Her Ladyship

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The following gallops were done by horses engaged on Saturday:—

MASKED JESTER (Bullock) was restricted to pace work over 9 furlongs. Fair.

ABUNDANCE (Graham) covered a mile at steady pace moving splendidly.

BRIGHT NIGGER (Northmore) and DUNEDIN (Whittle) travelled 10 furlongs on the race track. Fair.

VAMOS (Bowley) pleased in an easy mile gallop. Fit and well.

TYPHOON (Burn) showed to advantage in a 9 furlongs gallop, BELLE OF YORK (Meherji) joining him over the last 6 furlongs.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Davison) shaped well in a mile gallop. He is none the worse for his Byculla Club Cup experience.

CYMRO (M. Hoyt) finished level with JIM THOMAS (Riding Boy) over a mile.

TOLERATE (Scanlan) cantered 9 furlongs on the race track in fine style.

WIDDEN HILL (Northmore) made a great impression when sent a mile.

MAZEPPA (Graham) extended MONREALE (Selby) over 9 furlongs. The former has made great improvement since his last victory.

CORCY (Raffaele) covered 9 furlongs in taking style.

POWDER BOY (Blyth) beat VIJAYAKUMAR II (Riding Boy) in a mile trial on the tan.

DANDY BRUSH (Riding Boy) went 10 furlongs, ROSEVILLE (Bell) stretching him over the last 8 furlongs. The former finished resolutely.

TRELAWNE (Reynolds) galloped 9 furlongs. Fair.

ROSETTE (Stead) finished a shade better than KNIGHT AT ARMS (Brace) over 10 furlongs.

RAJPUT (Whiteside) finished in front of WATCHMAKER II (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

YAWIR AWAR (Davison) gave complete satisfaction in a 6 furlongs gallop.

BADEN (R. Bell) galloped an easy 6 furlongs in fine style.

REJOICE (Bowley) spurted 3 furlongs very well.

BABAR BHAN (Davision) spurted 4 furlongs. Fair.

HER LADYSHIP (Raffaele) travelled 6 furlongs moving very freely. She has reached her best.

SANGUINE (Brace) and CZARDAS (O'Neale) have worked well over 6 furlongs.

CHEER UP (Bell) pleased in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MR. PIP (Bullock) went a mile at steady pace. Has improved.

KNOCKDON (Stead) had MISTY DAWN (Brace) for company in a mile gallop. A fit pair.

PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) gave satisfaction in a mile gallop with CASH SWEEP (Rowley). The former should run prominently on Saturday.

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Riding Boy) easily beat AURANGZEBE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

PHARE (Simmons) beat HELIOGRAPH (Stokes) by a neck over 7 furlongs on the race track. Watch the latter.

DARK HORSE (Graham) and QUEEN SINGER (Selby) were given pace work over 6 furlongs. Both are in excellent trim.

AL GHAZI (Brace) spurted 3 furlongs in pleasing style.

EMPIRE (Burn) covered 6 furlongs on the grass moving very freely. Is striking form again.

VERSHAN (Syed Saleh) went 6 furlongs at great speed. Is bound to win shortly.

MONEY ORDER (Whiteside) continues to please on the track. Went 6 furlongs giving satisfaction.

SAMRAN (Selby) beat EEDA (Riding Boy) over 4 furlongs.

SHERIYAR (Riding Boy) showed to advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop.

ROYAL CLAIR (Northmore) defeated WALI'AHD (Graham) in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former is a promising sort.

HOMER (Davison) was sent 6 furlongs. Fair.

KUTUB (Riding Boy) beat RAHIMATULLAH (Riding Boy) by a length over 6 furlongs.

IRAQ KNIGHT (Stead) shaped fair over 6 furlongs.

SILVER FISH (Simmons) proved superior to RUBY FISH (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

BAY PRINCE (Bowley) put up a smart show over 6 furlongs. Has improved.

WANSA (Selby) made a favourable impression over 6 furlongs.

Western India Tennis Tournament

Surprising Defeat Of Brooke Edwards And Bobb By Owen And Stroud

The holders of the Men's Doubles Championship, L. Brooke Edwards and E. V. Bobb had a very surprising defeat at the hands of R. F. Stroud and C. W. Owen in the second round of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on Thursday. The winners are by no means in the front rank of local tennis. Only the other day they were defeated by the Hindu Gymkhana combination, N. R. Suvarna and A. G. Gupte, in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament without any serious opposition. But the holders failed to get over them. They were hopelessly in a mess. Bobb was completely of his game, while Brooke Edwards was a bundle of contradictions. Flashes of brilliant service.

Vigorous driving and terrific smashing were clouded by wild driving and shooting intermittently.

The Bombay Gymkhana pair secured their foothold from the start and managed to create confusion in the opposite camp by judicious lobbing and clever placing. They captured the first set at the cost of three games. Then the champions had a brillant spell of devastating form in which they completely swept their opponents out of Court and pocketed the equalising set without any loss. The deciding set was a ding-dong affair till the eight game. Then Stroud and Owen surprised their formidable rivals by annexing the next two games and the set. It was a most creditable performance indeed, the larger share of it goes to Stroud who played a marvellous game all throughout.

The easy defeat of the Chief of Jath and Rajkumar of Jath by the redoubtable Madras pair, Balagopal and Rachappa, was also surprising though in a lesser degree. It shows that the latter will take a lot of beating before they admit defeat. Their team-work was excellent and finishes bright and ingenuous.

Nazim and Wanarse accounted for Khatau and Mehta in a comfortable manner. Similarly, S. V. Rao and Mahalingam disposed of Khergaumwalla and Dadysett in straight sets. The Rao's carried their fight against Hopkins and Buschow into three sets before they succumbed.

KRISHNASWAMY EXTENDED BY FERNANDEZ.

Playing against G. F. Fernandez, N. Krishnaswamy, the famous doubles player of Madras who has already earned the distinction of defeating Jugoslavian first pair, Puncec and Pallada, in Company with L. Brooke Edwards, showed that he was not a singles player of any outstanding merit. Fernandez by his clever cross court and side line drives and judicious lobs, had him in difficult time and again, and was successful in wresting a set, the second one, with the loss of three games. Krishnaswamy's aggressiveness paid in the end.

In Women's Singles, Miss L. Woodbridge dismissed Miss Blundell with a couple of games in each set. The matches in women's doubles recorded similar results.

In the mixed doubles, Lady Sylla Petit, who as Miss S. R. D. Tata, became the champion of Western India in this event in partnership with J. A. D. Naoroji, in 1929 had an erractic partner in J. Tata, who pitched against Krishnaswamy and Mrs. Griffiths went down without any show of fight. Mrs. Vakil and Peter Pereira, on the other hand, played a remarkably plucky game against the same combination and was on the point of running the contest to three sets. The second one travelled the length of sixteen games before the Madras pair was able to collar it.

The Results

MEN'S SINGLES

N. Krishnaswamy beat G. F. Fernandez 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

B. Rachappa W.O. Raijit Bhavnani.

MEN'S DOUBLES

L. Brooke Edwards and E. V. Bobb W.O. K. M. Merchant and G. L. Merchant.

R. F. Stroud and C. W. Owen beat L. Brooke Edwards and Bobb 6—3, 0—6, 6—4.

B. Rachappa and Balagopal beat Chief of Jath and Rajkumar of Jath 6—4, 6—0.

S. A. Azim and V. M. Wanarse beat D. M. Khatau and B. C. V. Mehta 6—2, 6—2.

S. V. Rao and T. R. Manalingam beat P. P. Khergaumwala and J. A. Dadysett 6—4, 6—2.

R. G. Hopkins and P. Buschow beat S. J. Rao and S. R. Rao 6—0, 4—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. K. I. Blundell 6—2, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. Griffiths and Krishnaswamy beat Lady Sylla Petit and J. Tata 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. Griffiths and Krishnaswamy beat Mrs. B. H. Vakil and Peter Pereira 6—3, 9—7.

J. E. Tew and Mrs. W. A. Bell beat Merchant and Miss L. M. Merchant 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss L. Row and Mrs. Row beat Mrs. Osborne Carey and Mrs. Acott 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. S. R. Watson and Mrs. N. M. Levien beat Miss D. Pocha and Mrs. T. Pocha 6—0, 6—2.

Miss W. J. Wadia and Miss J. E. Pundole W.O. Mrs. A. M. Dugard and A. N. Other.

Mrs. H. E. Jones and Mrs. H. B. Clayton beat Miss F. S. Talyarkhan and Mrs. K. Kania 6—4, 6—1.

To-day's Fixtures

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4-15 P.M.

Centre Court:—E. V. Bobb vs. B. Rachappa, followed by A. M. D. Pitt and Miss J. Sandison vs. Mrs. H. B. Clayton and R. F. Stroud, followed by Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh vs. L. R. Bhandari and H. M. Merchant.

Court No. 1:—J. Charanjiva vs. Balagopal, followed by Winners or above vs. H. N. Contractor and R. D. Vakharia.

Court No. 4:—Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Griffiths vs. Mrs. D. Johnstone and Mrs. D. Gravestone, followed by J. Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh vs. R. G. Hopkins and P. Buschow.

Court No. 5:—L. Brooke Edwards and Miss Stebbing vs. A. C. Pereira and Mrs. A. M. Dughard, followed by K. Shanker Rao and V. Shrinivassan vs. B. Rachappa and Balagopal.

Court No. 6:—A. M. D. Pitt vs. Krishnaswami followed by Miss L. Row vs. Miss L. M. Merchant.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURTS.

Miss J. Sandison and Miss Stebbing vs. Mrs. K. I. Blundell and Mrs. Geisse.

Kukuljevic and Miss Woodbridge vs. P. K. S. Chari and Mrs. T. G. Pocha.

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURTS AT 5 P.M.

Court No. 4:—Mrs. G. C. Phillips and Miss Phillips vs. Lady Sylla Petit and Miss F. Talyarkhan.

Court No. 5:—B. T. Blake vs. L. M. Khatau.

Court No. 6:—M. D. Pitt and A. C. Suntook vs. S. A. Azim and V. M. Wanarse.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

"I do admire your white linens; they always look so clean and fresh. Do you send them to the dhobi?"
"Yes, but I always insist on their being washed with Sunlight Soap. Sunlight's extra soapiness gets clothes so beautifully clean."
A MONTH LATER
"I'm so glad I took your advice. My dhobi uses Sunlight Soap now, and all my linens are shades whiter."
"And you'll find your linens last longer too, because Sunlight cleans so gently."

Now she has her washing done with Sunlight Soap

Sunlight's "extra soapiness" makes washing wonderfully successful. Sunlight's rich cleansing lather washes away the most stubborn grime *easily*, without the need for rubbing and beating. Clothes washed with Sunlight are washed cleaner—white things dazzling, washable colours brighter. Insist on Sunlight Soap for all your washing, and always have a packet in the home. It costs so little.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

I-S 1086-288A

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY

B. E. S. T. And Christ C. Old Boys Draw

After an interesting and exciting game, the B. E. S. T. drew with the C. C. Old Boys in the Gwalior Cup Tournament. It was the dogged determination of the Old Boys that kept them alive to fight another day. The Tramways had slightly the better of the exchanges but they failed to take advantage of their opportunities. There was up and down play for the first few minutes but the B. E. S. T. forced the pace and just a minute from the interval Fairman sent in a terrific shot off a penalty corner that found the corner of the net.

Resuming, the Christ Church Boys tried hard to equalise but were stopped by the stout defence of the B. E. S. T. Midway in the second half Felix, Fernandes put his side ahead. The Old Boys kept on trying and their efforts were rewarded when Gaitely reduced the lead with a reverse stroke. The Old Boys redoubling their efforts equalised again through Gaitely, with a similar stroke that had brought the first point.

Extra time was allowed and excitement ran fever nigh but no further scoring took place Gardiner, F. Fernandes and Fairman played very well for the B. E. S. T. while Turner, Raymond, Gaitely did well for the Old Boys.

THE RESULT is draw.

THE TEAMS: B. E. S. T. Haddrell, Harris and Fonseca, Pontes, Spilling and Saleem. Gardiner, F. Fernandes, Lewis, Fairman and G. Fernandes.

C. C. Old Boys, Martin, Raymond and Pereira, Hearn, Turner and Romer. Barnett, Rose Gaitely, Harper and Whitaker.

UMPIRES: Rodrigues and Ernst.

TO-DAY'S GAME: (Replay) Lusitanians A. vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly. at 5-30 p.m.

Andhra Ratna Memorial Cup

The Sports Secretary, Andhra Association, Kalyan, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan Doubles (Ball) Badminton Tournament open to all clubs in the Bombay Presidency will commence from 15th March.

The Andhra-Ratna Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya Memorial Cup shall be presented to a club which wins, but it shall be returned to the Association for custody after one month.

The rolling cup shall be finally presented to the club which shall win for three consecutive years.

The winners and runners up will be presented suitable prizes.

The entrance fee is Rs. 3 only. For further particulars and entry forms apply to the Sports Secretary, Andhra Association—Kalyan.

Entries close at 6 p.m. on 2nd March.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
DOCTOR LOUIS DE JONGH
ANSAR HARFORD & CO LTD
162 CRAYS INN ROAD, LONDON
IMPERIAL MEASURE
Half Pints 4/- — Pints 7/9

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

1940 OLYMPIC GAMES

ROME, Feb. 27.

It is officially stated to-day that the Italian Government has telegraphed to its representative in Oslo to withdraw the claim for the 1930 Olympic Games in favour of Japan.

An earlier message said:—

Italy, Japan and Finland are making great efforts for the selection of their respective capitals as the venue of the Olympic Games in 1940. Japan has left no stone unturned to secure the honour, as the year 1940 marks the 2,600th anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese Empire. Finland bases her claim on the past performances of her athletes, while Italy thinks Rome has the best chance.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 11, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 24 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 26, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 58m
Sunset: 6h 44m
Tigh Tide: 7-48 21-42
Low Tide: 2-53 14-29

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall, 4-30 to 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Women's Work Guild: Annual General Meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 2.

Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S S Ranpura with English mails sails at 1 p.m
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall, 2 to 9-30 p.m.
Public lecture by Dr John McKenzie on "Christianity and other religions," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Rd., 6-30 p.m.
Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship semi-final, Bombay v. Hyderabad Cricket Association, Islam Gymkhana Ground

SUNDAY, March 3.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship, semi-final, Bombay vs. Hyderabad Cricket Association, Islam Gymkhana Ground.

MONDAY, March 4.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India: (Semi Final): Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association vs. Hyderabad Cricket Association, Islam Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face.
Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Parsi Gymkhana: Golden Jubilee, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Dr. (Miss) Hazel Machado's lecture on "Public Health in Education", Bowen Memoral Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m. (The lecture is open to the public).

TUESDAY, March 5.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s 'Trevenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th March 1935.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Glasgow Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th February and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 2nd March.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. 'President Monroe Voy: 36' left Singapore on the 26th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 7th March and sail again on the 8th March with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Eskimo" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—(Closed for complete renovation.)
CARLTON—"Hips, Hips, Hooray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Paddy The Next Best Thing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rocky Rhodes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Warn London." Today at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Marathi records. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. "Nal-Damayanti". 6-0 p.m. Half-an-Hour (records). 6-30 p.m. Educational Talk (In English). 7-0 p.m. Light Music. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 10-0 p.m. A Relay from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

LONDON ART EXHIBITION

The exhibition of Modern Indian Art organised by the India Society in London is over and artists are requested to take their exhibits from Sir J. J School of Art, Bombay.

SRI NIGAMANTHA MAHA DESIKAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, the monthly Thirunakshatram of Sri Nigamantha Maha Desikan will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday) between 8 to 9 p.m., in the Sabha premises—Visrani Nivas Outhouse, Matunga, G. I. P.

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Mr. N. D. Waknis, will deliver a lecture to-morrow (Saturday) on "The Influence of Christianity and Islam on Hinduism." at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House.

SEASON TICKET LOST

A third class season ticket issued on February 27 between Matunga (G. I. P. Railway and (V. T.) in favour of Mr. P. R. Swaminath is lost. The finder will please send it to the Secretary to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle."

'E' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the 'E' Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Mission will resume the weekly class at the Batliboi's Institute to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

TEXTILE WORKERS' WEEK MEETING

The Textile Workers' Week will be inaugurated at a meeting to be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at the De Lisle Road Maidan when Miss Maniben Kara will preside, and Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik, Inamdar Wamanrao Kulkarni, Bhuskute, Rane, Devang and others will address.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' WEEK MEETINGS

Mr. Dhole presided, at the meeting held in connection with the Unemployed Week at the Northbrook Garden and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Azad, Potkar, Joglekar, Hansraj and others

A similar meeting was held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi when Messrs. Amonekar, Shinde, Pawaskar and others spoke. The speakers asked the workers to agitate for demanding work or bread, free quarters for the unemployed or for unemployment allowance.

CONTRACT BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

Contract Bridge Tournament on the knock-out-system in accordance with the Portland Club Rules, 1932, will be held under the auspices of the Vile Parle Gymkhana on the 9th and 10th March. Entries with a fee of Rs. 3 per pair will be received up to the evening of March 7. For further particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Vile Parle Gymkhana.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 28-2-35 has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 1-3-1935 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m. on the 2-3-1935 in the ordinary course

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on 2-3-35.

Registered correspondence 11-0 hours on 2-3-35.

THE PAISA FUND

The Paisa Fund and Class Works at Talegaon near Poona will celebrate their Silver Jubilee on the 10th March. Sir M. Vishveshvaraya will preside on the occasion.

The Jubilee celebration will take place at the Glass Works in the morning and at the Tilak Mandir, Poona in the evening of the same day.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"DINNER AT 8"
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST
TO-MORROW
A NEW STAR! Be the first to hail this great glorious screen beauty!

MADY Christians IN A WICKED WOMAN
Jean Parker
Charles Bickford
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.
KRISHNA
(Dubash Tneatre)
DAILY AT 6-15 and 10 p.m.
Glorious 20th Week!
TO-DAY SHOWS Nos: 337, 338.
Frabhat's Epic Jewel Picture
Amrit Manthan
The FINEST PICTURE in the Town and the Best COSMOPOLITAN Entertainment for the Family.

THROWN OPEN FOR INDIANS

Egyptian Varsities Invite Students With Govt Recommendation

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Egyptian authorities have decided to throw open the Egyptian University and other Higher Schools to foreign students who have completed their secondary studies in their own country. The conditions of admission are as follows:—

1. That the demand for admission should be recommended by the Government of the country to which the student belongs, and accompanied by the diplomas already obtained.
2. The demand will be examined by the Egyptian University or High School in order to ascertain if the student is able to follow its teaching, and a probation examination will be set if necessary.
3. The student must pass a medical examination.
4. If the student wishes to specialise in one or several subjects, the University must approve of his choice, and he must pass the same examinations as other students.
5. If the student desires to obtain the diploma of the Egyptian University, or High School, he can only obtain a certificate to the effect that he has succeeded at the examinations.
6. The student should be present in September in order not to miss any part of the syllabus.

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

To-day's Informal Meeting At Congress House

An informal meeting of the members of the Party will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. on the terrace of Congress House when Messrs. Charles Mascarenas and Yusuf Meherally will give their impressions of the recent meeting of the Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party at Nagpur and to review the programme and policy of the Party in the light of those decisions. All Party members are invited to attend.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS REFORMS SCHEME

Public Meeting At Chowpatty Tomorrow

The Congress Socialist attitude on the coming constitution will form the subject of a public lecture at Chowpatty to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, C. K. Narayanswamy, Charles Mascarenas, Asoka Mehta, Yusuf Meherally and others will address the meeting.

UNEMPLOYED WEEK

Meetings For To-day And To-morrow

Under the auspices of several organisations in the city mass meetings of the workers will be held at the following places in order to explain to the workers the programme and significance of the Day.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY)

Matunga (G. I. P.) at 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Jhabvalla; Speakers:—Messrs. Bhayaji, Vaidya, Khale, Charles Mascarenas, Zulmiram Chaudhary.

Lalbaugh at 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Bhogle; Speakers: Coms. Kankule, Varaskar, Patkar, Parab, Pathak, Maniben, Narayanswami, Bhuskute.

Tardeo (Near Suryoday Mills) at 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Purshottam; Speakers: Messrs. Joglekar, Potkar, Dhole, Amonekar, Pawaskar.

Bhat Bazar (Mandvi) at 8 p.m. President: Mr. Charles Mascarenas; Speakers: Comrades Zulmiram, Chaudhary, Madan Shetty, Shiv Bhisal, Vaidya and others.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY)

Chaupatty at 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Meherally; Speakers: Messrs. Nimbkar, Joglekar, Khedgikar, Ali-Bahadurkhan, Inamdar, Bhaiyaji, Dr. Shetty, Chand Zalmon, Chaty.

Dadar (Tilak Bridge) at 8-30 p.m. President: Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas; Speakers: Messrs. Pathak, Karnik, Vaidya, Bhogle, Khale, Chaudhary and others.

Kombdegali at 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Bhogle; Speakers: Messrs. Kankule, Rane, Pawaskar, Amonekar and others.

Parel (Kapidas Maidan) at 5-30 p.m. President: Mr. Khedgikar: Speakers; Messrs. Jhabvalla, Saig, Taldeokar, Potkar, Oka and others.

ENROLMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS IN 'C' WARD.

More than 500 members have been enrolled and more than 2,000 application forms for Congress membership have been issued. Workers and volteers desirous of enrolling more 4 as. members can take forms and Kachcha receipt books any day between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. from Gajendranath G. Sherman, Hon. Secretary, 'C' Ward Congress Committee, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

GIRDLING INDIA ON PUSH-BIKE

Scout Munchi B. Katrak Covers 3,000 Miles In 75 Days.

News has been received that Scout Munchi B. Katrak of Bombay reached Calcutta on 23rd February, after a cycling tour of about 3,000 miles in the short space of 75 days.

Scout Munchi B. Katrak, of 51st Bombay Boy Scout Group, left Bombay on 11th December last, on his push-bike to visit important countries in India. Leaving Bombay he passed through Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Guntur, Bezwada, Ellore, Cocanada, Cuttack, Jamshedpur and Calcutta. From Calcutta Scout Katrak intends to go to Delhi, from where he will roll down to Bombay via Agra, Gwalior, Indore and Nasik. He hopes to complete his sojourn by the end of April next.

TRIBUTES TO MR. HAJI

Retiring Magistrate Thanks C. J. And C. P. M. For Recommending Him To Government

Glowing tributes were paid by leading members of the Police Court Bar, on behalf of the Bar, to Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when he relinquished his office on Thursday on the termination of his appointment.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Senior member of the Bar, voicing the sentiments of his colleagues said that it was to be regretted that Mr. Haji's appointment should have come to an end so quickly. He had disposed his work ably and impartially to the satisfaction of all. There was no congestion in his Court and the expedition with which the cases were disposed of might well be followed by his colleagues. During his tenure of office Mr. Haji had heard and decided a case which might be described as the first "Chancery Case" in the annals of the Police Court. The dignity and the despatch with which he had done his work in the Petit Case had earned for him the respect and admiration of the members of the Bar.

In concluding Mr. Saher said that it was no secret that these appointments were generally made on a communal basis in accordance with the policy of the Government—a policy which caused a great deal of hardship and which policy he asserted might well be discouraged. Government were to be congratulated for having appointed so talented and efficient a lawyer as Mr. Haji to the Magisterial bench without following their set policy.

Mr. Philip N. Godinho, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Saher and said that Mr. Haji had displayed a gratifying commonsense and legal acumen in determining issues of criminal litigation which he considered an attribute of true forensic ability. He declared that Mr. Haji had thoroughly justified his appointment to the Bench.

Mr. I. S. Haji in a brief reply said that he very much appreciated the tributes paid to him and particularly to Government for his appointment. He thanked the members of the Bar for their loyal co-operation and also thanked the learned Chief Justice and the Chief Presidency Magistrate for having selected and recommended his appointment to the Bench.

DEMONSTRATION BY UNEMPLOYED

Procession And Meetings In Bombay On Monday

Two mass meetings of the unemployed were held under the joint auspices of several associations, one in Mangalwadi, Thakurdwar, under the presidentship of Mr. Dhole, the President of the Press Workers' Federation and the other at Ghodapdeo where Mr. Bhayaji, Kulkarni, presided.

Messrs. Patkar, Tambitkar, Potnis, Khedekar, Pednekar, Mhatre and Joglekar addressed the unemployed in Mangalwadi. The speakers explained that the unemployment problem could never be solved within the framework of imperialist capitalism, because unemployed formed an inseparable part of the capitalist system of production.

In view of the urgent necessity of solid organisation the speakers exhorted the unemployed to demonstrate on March 4, by means of processions and meetings, their determination to fight for their rights.

The meeting at Ghodepdeo was addressed by Messrs. Bhogle, Karnik, Marathe and Suryawanshi.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN FIJI

Settling Of Land Tenure Question Urged

Dr. A. D. Sagayam, who returned from Fiji last week, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" said:—

There are about 80,000 Indians in the Fiji Islands at present. Though there are a few hundreds every year going to India, and some of them returning back to Fiji, the majority of the population have to be considered as permanent settlers in the colony. The Fiji-born Indians have certainly made Fiji their home, and conditions in the colonies being so different to what they are in old countries like India, it is not likely that they will ever find it congenial to return back to India and settle down here. As years pass by, they are getting more and more rooted to the soil and many of them have their interests, financial, social and political, centered round their home of adoption.

The majority of Indians are sugar planters, and keep the sugar industry of the colony going. This is the only industry that is supporting the colony, but the future is uncertain as the prices now paid will only last till the the end of 1936. The whole sugar industry of the colony is in the hands of one company—the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., of Australia. The economic improvement or otherwise of the Indians in Fiji is thus closely bound up with this company.

SLOW PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The social and moral conditions of the Indians are steadily improving, but at a very slow pace. The main factor which produces this improvement is Education, and that is not progressing as quickly as one will be led to believe by reading official reports. Systems of teacher training, inspection and school management are defective, and many of the schools, at present so called, are only so in name.

The main question, at present agitating the minds of Indians there, is that of land tenure, and unless this matter is satisfactorily and quickly settled the future of Indians in this colony will be one prolonged struggle and may end up in a catastrophe, as has occurred elsewhere. The present system of leasing lands is very defective, security of tenure is wanting, and the whole Indian population is in an unsettled state.

HOPE OF SATISFACTRY SETTLEMENT?

There are indications that this matter could be satisfactorily settled, if it is taken up speedily and energetically. The Indian public opinion in Fiji being as yet unorganised, this task naturally falls on our countrymen here and the Government of India. It may, however, be said that on this question of land tenure there are no two opinions in Fiji; and the Indian community is united on this question, as it is a matter of life and death to them, and further the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., is very sympathetic on this question.

ALL INDIA DETENU DAY

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Sunday March 3 at 6-30 p.m. at Chowpatty in order to observe the "All-India Detenu Day". Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Purshottam Trikamdas, Dr. Shetty, P. R. Lele, D. L. Phatak J. C. Maitra and others will be among the speakers.

VISA FOR IRAQ AND PERSIA

Should Be Obtained In India By Pilgrims

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The last annual report of the Indian section of the British Consulate at Baghdad points out the inconvenience caused to pilgrims by their not obtaining proper visas on passports and pilgrim passes. No visa for 'Iraq' is required on pilgrim passes. Holders of regular passports must, however, obtain the Iraqi visa, ordinary or transit, valid for 12 months and 15 days respectively.

Holders of British Indian passports who had neglected to obtain a visa for Persia in India continued to have difficulty in obtaining a visa at Baghdad. In such cases a visa was granted only at the written request of His Majesty's Consul.

It should be impressed on all pilgrims intending to visit Persia from Iraq, says the report, that they will save themselves much trouble and expense by obtaining the Persian visa in India on their passports or pilgrim passes. The Persian Consulate at Baghdad, refuses to grant visas for Persia on pilgrim passes, on the ground that such visas should be obtained in India.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Dignity Of Council

The Council Chamber of the Bombay Legislative Council has a very dignified appearance. It is stated that very few provincial legislatures in India have such excellent arrangements as the Bombay Council Chamber has. Nor is the Chamber of any of the Provincial Council Chambers air-conditioned as is this of the Bombay Council. The seats also are very comfortable. While the legislators are engaged in discussing the subjects before the House, it is a sight to see about 30 to 40 peons with their liveries, standing in a row near the wall, hearing the debate, attention personified. It would be befitting the dignity of the Council Chamber if the members of the Council were more dignified in their behaviour and did not indulge in the practice of jumping over the seats from behind, while the proceedings of the House were in full swing as one of the members did on Thursday.

Promotion Of Shipping Knowledge

The Society for the Promotion of Shipping knowledge has been doing a distinct service to the citizens of Bombay and the lectures arranged under its auspices have been valuable from an educational point of view.

The amazing progress of marine engineering and the application of latest inventions of Science viz., Electricity and Wireless to Shipping, have been almost a sealed book to many a ndian.

The Society has entered its fifth year of progress and it is the primary duty of every Indian and Indian organisations to promote the interests of the Society in every direction. The annual report of the Society reveals a variety of activities, including lectures, sea trips and instructional tours. How many, for instance, could realise the great engineering skill and the mighty national effort behind a 20,000 tonner as it floats into the port. Even the building of country craft does not receive the support it ought to.

PRINCES' TERMS TO SAMUEL HOARE

(Continued from page 10).

With the secrecy that has been maintained all along, it is impossible to get at the exact nature of the conclusions reached by the Ministers and the Princes But I set forth on my own and on the authority of no member of Committee of States' Ministers, influential or otherwise the facts as I have been able to gather. I give them for what they are worth. At the same time I would challenge denial of the truth of what I say, viz:

A MEMORANDUM

1. That a lengthy memorandum, running into several typed foolscape sheets, has been despatched to Whitehall. The memorandum states the conclusions reached at the successive Round Table Conferences and insists on specific incorporation of those conclusions in the India Bill.

DEFINE PARAMOUNTCY

2. That Paramountcy should be defined clearly and categorically;
3. That the Instruments of Accession should be consistent with and contingent upon the Treaties, Sanads and undertakings entered into with Crown;

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DISCRETION

4. That the discretionary powers vested in the Governor-General should be limited in scope and the exercise of those powers should only for specific purpose and for a definite period The Princes do not accept the position implied in "as the Governor-General in his discretion may....."

SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES

5. That interference of the Federal Government or Executive should be limited to only such matters as have been accepted as Federal matters. In all other matters the sovereignty of the rulers should be supreme in States.
6. That the Princes cannot accept the present proposal regarding accession to the Federation. The Round Table Conferences, they contend had made provision for bilateral treaties: that is each State to make its own treaty, no matter whether the State was big or small.

TRIBUNAL FOR DISPUTES

7. That any matter of dispute should be decided by a Tribunal which should have authority to record evidence. Any decision on the disputes should be based on the recommendations of the Tribunal The Princes object to arbitrary procedure as the present proposals are alleged to lay down.
8. That they object to the powers of Statutory Railway Authority proposed under the new constitution. They sense danger in the supreme powers with which this Authority is constituted. So far as Railway lines in the States are concerned control should be co-ordinated between the Statutory Railway Authority and the states concerned.

CONDITION PRECEDENT

The memorandum raises several questions, namely, Finance, Trade, Customs, etc. But what I have stated above are regarded as some of the more fundamental questions which vitally affect the interests of the States. Unless specific statutory guarantee is forthcoming and the India Bill is accordingly modified—no matter whether such modification would affect its structure or not,—so far as the Princes are concerned, despite Sir Samuel Hoare's appeal to "my friends" among them, the Federation is dead.

Of course, in all I have said, I have merely stated the position that has been taken up by the Princes, irrespective of its merits considered from the point of view of the country as a whole.

PATHE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST PICTURE IN 5 YEARS
PARTIALLY FILMED IN INDIA
Gallant Lovers! Fearless Fighters!

The Bengal Lancers . . . often out-numbered... never out-fought ...in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!
Adolph Zukor presents
"The LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
A Paramount Picture with
GARY COOPER
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The Bombay Chronicle

Head House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1935

A DISAPPOINTING BUDGET

The first budget presented by Sir James Grigg may not unjustly be described as featureless. The anticipations of intelligent observers are justified, so far at any rate as the emergence of a surplus is concerned. All the three years for which the Finance Member has to present figures of final accounts (1933-34) revised estimates (193435) and budget estimates (1935-36) indicate a surplus, which, in view of the continued depression and uncertainties of the world situation, may, on a superficial consideration of the subject, be regarded as creditable to those who manage India's finances. The surplus in the final accounts for 1933-34 is shown to be Rs. 272 lakhs as against the revised estimate of Rs 129 lakhs; of Rs. 327 lakhs as against the budget estimate of 10 lakhs in 1934-35; and of Rs. 150 lakhs for the budget of 1935-36. In the absence of detailed figures and the necessary aids to check estimates, it is impossible to say if the budget estimate for the coming year is just or reasonable. But the mere fact of such repeated surpluses in years when depression is still upon the world and upon India indicates one of two alternatives—both unwelcome—either that the estimates have been faulty, or that more money is taken from the people by way of taxation than is right, proper and necessary. The remark is the more pertinent when one considers the use made of these surpluses. In 1933-34 the greater portion of the surplus is used for relief in the earthquake stricken Bihar; while for the current year the very large surplus of 3 1/4 crores is proposed to be used as follows: One crore to aid provincial Governments in schemes of economic development of rural areas; 40 lakhs for the Road Fund; 25 lakhs for road development in the Frontier province and 20 lakhs for broadcasting. These are projects of varying utility, outlay on which cannot be grudged, though, if one remembers the starved condition of many a nation-building department in the Provinces, one wonders if these—apart from the grant of Rs. 1 crore for village industries, which is aptly described by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant as a "political stunt" and which would never been made available but for Mahatma Gandhi's campaign—are really as beneficial and urgently needed items that the Finance Member would like us to believe. But when we recall his proposal to pay the entire cost of the transfer of the Pusa Agricultural Institute to Delhi (36 lakhs) and the civil aviation programme (93 lakhs) out of the balance of 204 lakhs still in his hands (142 lakhs from the 1934-35 surplus plus 62 lakhs from the 1933-34 surplus) we cannot but question if the Finance Member could not have found in the provinces many a more deserving and more urgent scheme or department for such attention from the Central Government.

No Real Surplus

We feel this aspect of the problem the more particularly when we think of his proposals for the use of the next year's surplus We must remember that all this surplus has been possible because Sir G. Schuster had cut down drastically the provision for the reduction or redemption of the debt of the Government of India. There is, therefore, no real surplus even now if adequate provision is made on this account,—as we think it ought to be on the eve of the new constitution being promulgated. While welcoming, therefore, the utilisation of Rs. 75 lakhs from the surpluses of 1933-35 and while noting carefully Sir James's observation that, in his view "an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the railways in the future," we would remind him, the Legislature and the country that the utilisation of the accrued or expected surpluses has not been governed by the principles implied in such remarks, or approved by the best financial opinion of the world.

Half-Hearted And Unsatisfactory

We cannot also overlook the increase in the civil and military charges—mainly because of the premature restoration in the salary cut, nor ignore the threat implied in Sir James's remark that additional outlay on defence has been necessitated by the re-arming or re-equipping of the Defence forces. We consider the restoration of the salary cut to be indefensible and premature, not only because we have no guarantee as yet of real equilibrium having been permanently restored; not only because we consider the actual surpluses to be no real surplus so long as it is obtained at the cost of the provision against Debt charges; but also because no equal or even proportionate relief is granted to the tax-payer as was promised by the predecessor of Sir James. For the removal of Silver duty, or of the export duties on hides and skins cannot be treated as a real relief to the tax-payer. While the restoration of the salaries cut accounts for something like 4 crores, if we take stock of the whole cut of 10 per cent being restored, and if we include the Army as well as the Commercial departments, the tax-payer gets a clumsy, half-hearted and utterly disproportionate relief in the shape of a reduction by one-third of the surcharges on income and super taxes, as also of the tax on the lowest category of incomes taxed. Sir James has himself admitted that the restoration of the salary cut adds to the already severe difficulties of several provinces. He is himself dissatisfied with many of the sources of revenue to the Government of India,—the rates of which he finds to be too high and complicated. How then can we compliment him on such a featureless, half-hearted and unsatisfactory Budget?

Manoeuvres In The Dark

In his speech in the Commons on the Princes' latest decisions Sir Samuel Hoare said: "The sooner everybody in India knows the position, the better for all parties concerned." But as a matter of fact nobody in India except the highest official circles know anything about the true position, anything about what precise alterations the Princes demand in the proposed Federal scheme. It is deplorable that both the Princes and the Government should keep the public utterly in the dark with regard to the negotiations between them though the result of the negotiations, whatever it be, must vitally affect the interests of the whole country. Sir Samuel, however, said in the House of Commons with regard to the Princes' criticisms of the India Bill: "I will undertake as soon as I receive these criticisms in detail to put the House in possession thereof." India will, perhaps, know something of the latest situation only after the House of Commons is put in possession of the criticisms, if even then. It is clear that while the Prince's accession to the Federation is to be absolutely voluntary, the scheme agreed to by them and the Government is to be imposed upon the people whatever the latter think of it. The position would have been less scandalous if the people were at least informed in time of the manoeuvres taking place behind the curtain and vitally affecting them.

A close examination of Sir Samuel's speech in the Commons shows that the Princes are apprehensive of the possible encroachment on their internal sovereignty by, firstly, the Federal Government acting normally, or the Governor-General acting in emergencies on the authority of his special powers; and secondly, by the Paramountcy rights being loosely undefined and by their being interpreted against the Princes by the Federal Court. Sir Samuel declared emphatically that the fears about the Federal Government were groundless and that the Princes could be easily reassured on that score. But with regard to Paramountcy, he stated:

"As soon as questions of paramountcy are included in the Act they will inevitably become the subject of decisions by the Federal Court and I understand that was the last thing that the great majority of the Princes desired.

"So also with the Instruments of Accession. Here again I understood it was the Princes' desire to keep questions connected with the treaties out of the Instruments of Accession—for the same reason."

The toughest part of the secret negotiations will, we expert, be with regard to those points. And there may be more meaning than is obvious at the first sight in Sir Samuel's determined assertion that he would never support "a sham Federation." Meanwhile we would like to observe that it may be in the interests of the Princes themselves to publish all the alterations they desire in the proposed scheme.

PLEA FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

More Freedom And Leisure For Students

(By KISHOR LOTWALLA.)

The present system of secondary education has often come up for harsh treatment from carpers and critics but it is unfortunate that none of them has ever thought of striking at the most nated evil of it, namely, the burden of home-work that is inflicted on the growing children attending the schools in this country.

Over-worked and over-strained as they are by the long hours spent at school, they are put under heavier physical and mental stress by being given huge quantities of home work, which, if not completed, might lead to their being detained the next day after school hours by way of punishment or to thrashing from the class teacher. Such is the fear among the boys regarding homework that they do their utmost to cope with it even though it may be beyond their physical capacity to endure. They just "sweat", thinking more of satisfying their teacher locking fiercely through the glasses at all those who have been unable to finish their overnight work, either because they were too exhausted and fagged out or because the innocent amusements were too much to resist after six hours' drudgery in the schools.

Primary Requisite.

The most natural occupation for boys after school hours would be complete liberation from the cares and worries of school studies, in order to ensure a free mind and the promotion of a brighter outlook and cheerful spirit so vital for a healthy bodily condition and a refined mental make-up. The care-free attitude which should be the primary requisite of every growing school boy must be given an unfettered scope, for developing and moulding his own conception of life and the manifold forces woven round it.

A schoolboy is not to be muzzled and bullied into work, for nothing can be more criminal than suppressing wantonly the dashing boyish spirit, finding expression in every possible form of healthy activity by inflicting greater burden in the form of home-work and more studies. What is still more

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Godrej Soap

In our issue of July 30, 1933, we published a statement sent to us by the Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee containing extracts from the report of the special representative of the Swadeshi Market Committee who was then travelling by the Alembic Exhibition Special Train to obtain first hand information about various Swadeshi industries. In the course of the report it was stated:—

"The chemical analyser of the Mysore State Soap Factory confesses the use of foreign tallow in his factory for economic reasons etc., and adds that no soap factory can do without this tallow however much they may boast of their soaps. He is even prepared to prove that Godrej is also no exception to this rule."

The passage quoted above was published in "The Chronicle" through oversight. As it is well-known, Godrej Soaps Limited do not use, in the manufacture of their soaps, any animal taliow, let alone foreign. We, therefore, wish to express our sincere regret for the injustice done to Godrej Soaps Limited by the publication in "The Chronicle" of the reckless and baseless allegation against them contained in the statement of the Secretary of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

Under The Existing Law While The Capitalist Has His Interest Safeguarded The Labourer Goes To The Wall

By K. RAMA RAO. II

There can be no gainsaying the fact that some of the most important words or phrases in sections 230 and 129 have been subjected to a volume of interpretation which is simply staggering. The words "debenture" and "floating charge" are by no means so simple as they appear, and these words have been quietly and non-chalantly incorporated in the Indian law from the corresponding English legislation without due regard to lucidity of interpretation. What is a debenture? What is a floating charge?

The very unintelligent framers of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 have nothing more to say about the word debenture, which they so freely use throughout the Act than that "debenture includes debenture-stock." It is a perfect example of the well-known logical fallacy of defining a less difficult term by a more difficult term.

What Is A Debenture?

There is not a single case decided in the Indian law courts as to what is a debenture. We have to depend, therefore, on the English decisions, which are quite numerous and sufficiently clear, though not quite satisfactory. It is now laid down that a debenture means a debt—a written acknowledgment of indebtedness, a covenant to pay. Yet you ask your solicitor or your advocate what a debenture is. He will—unless he is a very learned man—answer that it is some kind of mortgage document containing some rigid conditions, all peculiar to itself. The simple truth is that a promissory note can be described as a debenture, and so a deed of hypothecation, a bank overdraft, a vendor's lien, and an actual mortgage so called and so described specifically and definitely in the instrument creating it.

In view of the uncertainty enveloping the word, it should, therefore, be properly defined in the Indian law in the light of the English decisions and of English commercial practice. Such a clarification of the word would remove the first hurdle in the path of employees and other statutory creditors of a defunct company and would lessen the temptation on the part of a wealthy mortgagee to have a try-out with his weaker opponents in a court of law on the off-chance of getting a verdict in his favour by legal legerdemain.

Floating Charge

What is a floating charge? There are only four or five leading cases on the subject in India while there are bunches of them in the English law books. Broadly speaking, a floating charge has been described (1) as a charge on a class of assets of a company present and future; that is (2) a class of assets which, in the ordinary course of business of the company would be changing from time to time; and (3) it is contemplated by the charge that until some future step is taken by or on behalf of those interested in the charge the company may carry on its business in the ordinary way so far as concerns the particular class of assets charged. Now according to section 109 of the Indian Companies Act a company can create a mortgage or charge (a) for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures; or (b) on the uncalled share capital of the company; or (c) on any immovable property wherever situate, or any interest therein; or (d) on any book debts of the company; or (e) on the undertaking or property of the company.

Varying Commercial Practice

Commercial practice varies a good deal. Some charges are specifically described on the face of the documents creating them as floating charges, while very often they are described as charges on this property or on that. The correct interpretation of a charge, whether it is floating or fixed, depends, in the absence of a definite description to the contrary, on the nature of the assets mortgaged. For example, for a news paper company, its machinery is a fixed asset and a charge given on the machinery is a fixed charge, while a charge given on the book debts, paper, printing ink stationery etc. is a floating charge as the assets are liquid-

(Continued on page 3).

Frankly Speaking

FLAGRANT INJUSTICE

A question in the Bombay Legislative Council elicited the fact that out of the deportation orders against the subjects of Indian States who took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in this Presidency, as many as 235 are still in force. Considering that the movement has been called off and only 69 C. D. prisoners are now in jail in British India, the number of deportation orders is unconscionably high. Many of those deported were residents of, and were carrying on business in the Presidency and it is a gratuitous assumption on the part of Government that many of those residents had come to British India with the sole purpose of taking part in the C. D. movement. It is not wise for Government to persist in a policy that is flagrantly unjust.

A BAD DEFENCE

We are glad that the motion of Sardar Sant Singh to refer to a Select Committee the Bill to amend Section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code was accepted by the Assembly inspite of official opposition. Sir Henry Craik may have been as impartial a District Magistrate as he was a District Judge. But we are surprised that he should have defended a procedure relating to security cases in which the District Magistrate is both a prosecutor and a judge. Sir Henry perhaps does not realise—his mind is probably too full of his recent defence of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Regulation III of 1818 which, incidentally, proves the contention that District Magistrates are too inextricably mixed up in security prosecutions to be judicially unbiased—that his advocacy of the present position as it obtains in certain provinces cuts at the very root of the principles of justice. And what is more deplorable that inspite of the excellent speech of Dr. D'Souza, an ex-Judicial Commissioner who pointedly said that District Magistrates should be above suspicion, Government thought fit to oppose Sardar Sant Sing's motion. It was not a very creditable opposition and we only hope that it will, now at least, be given up.

INDIAN RIGHTS IGNORED

It is much to be hoped that Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed's Bill, reserving the coastal traffic in India to Indian vessels, introduced in the Assembly on Wednesday, will have a better fate than a similar Bill by Mr. S. N. Haji had a few years ago. Government, however, seem to be even more opposed to the very principle of the Bill than they were ever before. Their unsympathetic attitude to Indian shipping is fairly clearly indicated by their refusal to grant subsidies to Indian shipping companies. In the discussion on the subject in the Assembly Sir Joseph Bhore said that Government did not approve of the method of subsidies but would rather rely on negotiation with rival companies. That is another way of saying that the promotion of Indian shipping is to depend upon the tender mercy of British rival companies.. But what better can be expected from the present Government?

OUR POST OFFICE

The annual report of the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department for the year 1933-34 shows a huge loss of nearly Rs. 52 lakhs in the administration of the Department, that is a loss of ten lakhs more than in the previous year. Such a position is largely due to inadequate retrenchment in the overhead charges. The reduction of the salary cut from 10 per cent to 5 per cent in 1933 increased the expenditure by over 27 lakhs and thus largely contributed to the huge loss. And the proposed complete restoration of the cut may be expected to inflict a similar loss in the ensuing year. Probably Government will attempt to cover up the consequences of extravagance by cutting down postal facilities and raising rates. That will only aggravate the evil by reducing the postal traffic, the present report itself admitting that the enhancement of the tariff in 1931-32 "led to a serious decrease in the total volume of traffic." But that may not be regarded as a serious affair by the high officials who get their fat salaries all right

STILL CONSIDERING

Mr. Narainswami Chetty's resolution in the Council of State urging the prevention of the import of foreign rice into India and steps to improve the present low prices of rice was obviously an emergency measure, and at least the principle of the resolution could well have been accepted by Government. But their complacency in the matter is amazing. While the dumping of foreign rice is actually ruining the Indian and Burman rice cultivators, the Government coolly declare that they are attempting agricultural research to improve Indian paddy, and they are still "considering what should be done to meet the competition of imported rice" Their fear of retaliation by the exporting countries is remarkable indeed; for they have aways been prone to disregard such fears when India is forced to give preference to Britain over other foreign countries. However, we trust Government's "consideration" of the matter will lead to some suitable action very soon.

-PRESS VIEWS-

The Real Hope

The week-end saw an Anti-Communal Award Conference at Delhi under the presidentship of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. That the Premier's Award is anti-national, and that communal electorates are a denial of nationalism no believer in national unity can deny.

But we must admit we remain frankly sceptical that a mass agitation against the Award by the leaders of one community, and a similar agitation in its favour by those of the other community can make for the annulment of the Award and for the establishment of national unity. If the Award is now to go that can be only through an agreed settlement. It is a happy sign this aspect is not being ignored. The Congress president and Mr. Jinnah are busy finding a solution. Even Pandit M. M. Malaviya who is so much associated with the Anti-Award Agitation is lending valuable help in this. Real hope lies in exploring this avenue and not in mass agitation that may only create more embitterment.—"People".

A Graver Injustice

When the Congress differs from the Nationalists and the Hindu Mahasabhaites is in concentrating on the larger question of rejecting the whole constitutional scheme, and refusing to be drawn into the game of attacking a part and running the risk of inflaming communal passions. The Award, at the worst, divides what little power is sought to be given among the communities in a fixed proportion. Unjust as this division may be, it should not blind us to the graver injustice of the constitutional proposals which, instead of transferring more power to the people, take away even what little power the representatives of the people possess already. As for those who look on the communal question apart from the constitutional question, the conversations in which the President of the Congress is now engaged with Mr Jinnah contain within them greater possibilities of success than the hectic campaign in which the Nationalists are engaged. If the Nationalist leaders join hands with the Congress in this constructive task, the communal problem can be solved to the satisfaction of all parties and the Communal Award replaced by a more equitable settlement.—"Hindustan Times."

"Sir Samuel Hoare protested that Mr Churchill had repeatedly arrogated to himself and his followers the interest of the Indian masses. Sir Samuel disputed that claim."—Reuter.

This vigorous struggle for proprietory rights over the interests of Indian "masses" reminds one of—but never mind that.

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We understand that the 'At Home" given by His Highness the Aga Khan in honour of H. H. the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber was a grand and brilliant success. We congratulate His Highness.

We understand further that now that His Highness is comparatively free from urgent social duties, he is proposing—normal engagements permitting—to see if it would not be possible to contemplate turning his attention to his Socialistic duties.

* * * *

Advocating the use of wireless broadcasting for the improvement of village life, the Governor of the U. P. says, "knowledge and new ideas are knocking at the door. ....."

* * * *

Yes, so is the wolf and the question is whether broadcasting would help in frightening it away

* * * *

Driven into a corner during interpellations relating to coastal shipping, Sir Joseph Bhore, asked whether 98 per cent. of coastal traffic was not in foreign hands, 'snubbed'—oh yes he did—Mr. Satyamurti and witheringly remarked: "I do not carry figures in my head."

Mr. Satyamurti was well and properly choked but we do not know whether he is repentent or not

So far as we are concerned, we quite believe Sir Joseph and even sympathise. His head poor thing was so full of a sort of painful conscience that there could not be any room in it for such immaterial things as the exact proportion of foreign to Indian control of coastal shipping. The supplementaries clearly show that he was suffering. And to subject such a man to further tortures was an act of sheer cruelty. We wish Mr. Satyamurti had apologised.

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Opposing Sardar Sant Singh's motion for a Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, Sir Henry Craik said that he had acted both as a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate and had given the same impartial hearing in either capacity.

We doubt not. But it was a good thing that nobody reminded Sir Henry of the Bose adjournment debate and later interpellations regarding detenus to show that now he has made such splendid progress as to act simultaneously as a Home Member and shall we say, a High Court Judge.

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When Mr. Satyamurti asked if a single elected member from the Punjab opposed the bill, Mian Ghiasuddin declared: "I oppose it" amidst official cheers. He was followed by Mr. Abdullah whose "I also oppose it" evoked laughter.

Perhaps Mr. Abdullah deserved this reception. But what he deserved more was applause. For, he served to confirm the exception that had proved the rule.

* * * *

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab has solemnly declared that "Toleration, co-operation and good-will are the first principles of British policy and whoever at this juncture, is intolerant towards those who do not think with him, does a great disservice to the province."

It is, however, not quite correct to suggest that the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Regulation III of—1818!—and such other—er—disservices are going to be repealed in the Punjab or elsewhere.

* * * *

Neighbour: "I wish you'd quieten that loud-speaker of yours."

Henpeck: "Perhaps YOU'D like to come and have a go at it. I've been trying to quieten her for twenty years."

Lively Debate In House Of Commons

Breezy Passage-at-Arms Ensues Between Churchill And Hoare

Sir Samuel Complains He Is Repeatedly Misrepresented And Replies To Churchill's Criticisms Against Government

There was a breezy passage-at-arms between Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Samuel Hoare when the Committee State of India Bill was resumed in the House of Commons.

CHURCHILL PREDICTS DOOM

Declaring that the Clause 6 was the crux of the whole Bill, Mr. Churchill twitted government with representing that the Princes were most desirous of entering the Federation, yet they were unwilling to speak a word for the poor millions in India. He said he was surprised that Sir Samuel Hoare had not realised that the situation had changed since 1931. The Princes were then invited by some advanced elements in India to Federate. That invitation was now withdrawn.

Mr. Churchill proceeded to quote at some length the criticisms from Bhopal. Bikaner, Sir Akbar Hydari and others, on whom Sir Samuel Hoare had been relying. They were now the most vehement opponents of the Bill. He said: "We shall have a minority, but this Bill will not be fought out by numbers but by the march of events and the spirit of determination of the Conservative Party."

CHURCHILL SNUBBED

Sir Samuel Hoare replying protested against Mr. Churchill who he said repeatedly arrogated to himself and his followers the interests of India. He said: "I am now here to dispute that claim. Our attitude to this Clause has no bearing whatever on the charges Mr. Churchill hurled at us more than once. We are just as interested in India and the States as any member of the House."

Sir Samuel Hoare protested that he was repeatedly misrepresented in the House.

LONDON, February 27.

With a view to obtaining a guarantee that the rulers will accede to a minimum number of subjects, Major Milner (Lab.), moved an amendment requiring that the matter in the Federal list accepted by the States should be matters which, in His Majesty's opinion, were sufficiently numerous to enable the State to become an effective constitution part of the Federation.

Sir Samuel Hoare declared amendment unnecessary as Parliament would have satisfied itself that the Instruments of Accession were effective.

Replying to a question, Sir Samuel Hoare said that Parliament would have no power to amend the Instruments. The amendment was withdrawn.

Working Class Conditions

Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab) moved an amendment requiring that the States before the accession should accept subjects numbered 26, 27 and 28 in the concurrent Legislative list as matters in regard to which the Federal Legislature may legislate for the State and its subjects. He said that the labourites attached considerable importance to these, because they dealt with the economic conditions of the working class. The labourites desired that a legislation be passed by the Federal legislature dealing with the conditions of employment, and that similar matters should apply equally to British India and the States, and which Princes should be unable to contract out of social legislation.

Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab.) supporting urged that it was not unreasonable to suggest that the Princes should accept the conventions and agreements made under the auspices of the International Labour Office and ratified by the Federal Executive. He contended that the rejection of the amendments would show that Commons was more anxious to satisfy the claims of the Princes than the aspirations of the Indian workers. (Another amendment discussed simultaneously required that the Rulers accept the conventions and agreements mentioned by Mr. Banfield).

Ultra-Socialist

Lord Scone (Con.) supporting the first amendment, but not the second, since it was undesirable "to force on the States ultra-socialist ideas from Geneva" contended that it was in the interests of the States to ensure that their labour conditions were not inferior to British India, since unscrupulous manufacturers would leave British India, establish factories in the States and engage in unfair competition.

Amendment Lost

Mr. Rhys Davies' amendments was rejected by 234 votes to 75.

Lord Eustace Percy, while expressing sympathy with the amendment, pointed out that it was tantamount to telling the Princes that their accession was unacceptable, unless they agreed to a closer Federation than the one existed in the United States. Such a proposal was unreasonable, and would wreck the Federation.

Col. Wedgwood (Ind.) drew, attention to the danger—unless the amendment was adopted—of reactionary elements in British India blocking improvement of the labour conditions by threatening to take advantage of cheaper conditions in the States.

Mr. F. A. Macquisten (Con.) paid tribute to the work of some Princes on behalf, of health and education, and said the people were likely to gain more from the Princes than from the politicians.

Mr. R. A. Butler (Con.), sympathised with the amendment, but he said it was not practical politics. They were obliged to follow the precendent of other Federations in holding that there was no question of coercing the States on this subject. He disagreed with some of the statements made about the conditions in the States' subjects, and said that Government believed that in many States the rulers looked after their conditions very carefully.

Not Practical Politics

After a further debate, in the course of which Mr. W. Paling (Lab.) contested the argument that the amendments were not practical politics, Sir Samuel Hoare denied both that the Federal Centre would be necessarily more progressive in social questions than the units and that the amendments would improve the conditions of the inhabitants of the States. Sir Samuel opined that the units would probably be more progressive, because they would be closer in touch with the social questions, and said the adoption of the amendments would destroy the Federation. It was much wiser to get the Federation started, so as to obtain a closer contact between the British and Indian India, and then with a strong opinion growing up on the social questions these changes would be left to come from within

Mr. Winston Churchill urged that the House was entitled to impress on the Princes the importance of their agreeing to the objects of the amendments, and said that one of the main points worthy of the Federation must be the raising and unifying of the labour conditions throughout India.

Sir Stafford Cripps (Lab.) declared that nobody desired the Federation unless it was to produce desirable results. Any Prince who was unwilling to submit these questions to an ultimate decision of the legislature should not be entrusted with an uncontrolled supervision.

Mr. Isaac Foot (Nat. Lab.), strenuously denied that by opposing the amendment they were acquiescing to the present conditions of the States. He said: "I don't acquiesce to any conditions prevailing in India, where they are below the ordinary standard." He opined that the improvement in the conditions of

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LEADERS ON BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1)

annas per ounce. Mahatmaji has been paid an indirect compliment by the Government of India as they have thought it fit to allot for the village reconstruction and things like that. Indirect tax to the Government of India is like a read rag to the bull. They do not touch the indirect tax by which they can really help the masses of the country, but they feel they are promised-bound to reduce the income-tax first and even super tax."

PROF. RANGA.

Prof. Ranga thinks the provision of Rs. 10,00,000 for Village uplift is intended to fight Gandhiji's Village Industries Scheme as foreshadowed in the Hallet circular. This budget is for rich people of the country. The Government is prepared to reduce surcharges and super taxes on income, but it is not prepared to lower the burden of taxation on the poor classes. The salt duty, excise on matches, sugar, kerosene, tobacco and such other taxes are to remain.

SIR P. GINWALLA.

Sir Padamji Ginwala opined that the provision for rural development schemes was indeed a great thing, which will mean relief to agriculturists to some extent. He was concerned primarily with the results and not with the motives, if there are any, underlying such a provision. As regards income tax Sir P. Ginwala thoroughly disagrees the non-removal of taxes on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 as reduction only by one-third did not meet the requirements of the situation.

A number of leading members of the Assembly gave first impressions of Grigg's first budget speech.

SIR LESLIE HUDSON, leader of the European Group said "certainly, the reduction on silver tax will go a long way to prevent the large amount of smuggling going on at present. The reduction on taxes on smaller incomes and surcharges on income-tax and super-tax are not so large as we had, confidently looked for, but still they will considerably help the middle classes, and we can only hope that the improvement in conditions generally many enable the finance member next year to remove the remainder of the burden.

RACE WITH CONGRESS.

MR. M. S. ANEY, Nationalist Leader said "I am as disappointed with the budget as the author himself, to my mind, the Government is in the matter of rural uplift running a race with the Congress without having any clear plans before them.

MR. JINNAH declined to make a statement at present.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR. Deputy Leader of the Independent Party said "I consider the limit of taxable income should be raised to 2,000, and whatever the surplus, should first give relief to the poor class of taxpayers. The remaining surplus could be used for reducing the surcharge from 25 to 20 per cent."

MR. H. P. MODY, said "It is a very businesslike and lucid presentation of the first cheerful budget we have had for years. Indian budgets however, will continue to be a series of experiments with individual heads of revenue and expenditure, until the military expenditure is reduced drastically from that point of view no budget can give satisfaction, even though it may show surplus. The best feature, to my mind, is the substantial amount which is proposed to be allotted to the provinces for helping rural areas. After all, until the material conditions of the people improve, there can be no hope of financing the cost of the various services which the new constitution will inaugurate. It is satisfactory that at last, the Government of India have seen to the need for doing something for the cultivator. As regards the distribution of surplus, I think it is on the whole a very fair adjournment between rival claims. I should have personally preferred the raising of the minimum limit of income-tax rather than reducing the incidence between 1,000 and 2,000. It may be hoped that the Government will see their way to accept that position, if the Assembly were to press it on their attention.

MR. B. DAS, of the Congress Party and a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce said "Sir James Grigg's new deal in the public finances of India will not bring any satisfaction. His callous, analysis of gold export as a sign of profiteering by India shows that he has missed the true appreciation of the economic distress of the country. All the same, his plan of rural economic development is a welcome change to Sir George Schuster's paper economic planning but the Government looks up to the situation only after Gandhiji had launched his campaign. The salary cut restoration is a crime when no substantial relief has been given except the removal of a fraction of surcharges on the income tax. I welcome the relief to the low level of income-tax and would prefer the level to be raised to 2,000. No Finance Member can give relief, unless he reduces the defence expenditure and there, Sir James read out a homily to the tax-payers, and naturally the budget is disappointing to all including himself."

SIR MUHAMED YAKUB said "It is a fair budget fair to all interests. I am particularly glad that the Government of India have decided to help in improving the condition of villagers.

SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTY said: "Whatever be the motive of the allotment of a crore for rural and economic development it is really welcome. But it all depends upon how it will be used by the local Governments. I hope the villages which are on the point of extinction will receive the earliest consideration of the local officers. The partial removal of the surcharge is very niggardly, and the military expenditure is increased in the shape of grants to the ostensible improvement of communications, but really for military purposes."

MR. HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON said that considering the failure of the Indian sugar-crop the Government should get five crores sugar import duty and not 175 lakhs as calculated by the Finance Member.

GOVT. OF INDIA BUDGET

(Continued from Page 4)

13,133 tons to 8,938 tons and in value from Rs. 2,24 lakhs to Rs. 1,19 lakhs. We all believe of course that the most necessary factor in India's economc recovery is a revival of her export trade. Many of us feel angry and humiliated at our inhability to suggest any positive action designed to promote that end apart from international action of a kind which is not at present likely to be taken, namely, a general agreement to reduce tariffs and quotas. But here is one case, though unfortunately only a small one, where some action is possible within the bounds of our available resources and I think that it should be taken The change will take place as from the 1st April and the loss of revenue will be Rs. 8 lakhs.

MAIN PROPOSAL FOR 1935-36.

Reduction of Taxes on Income. —We still have Rs. 1,42 lakhs left to dispose of and I propose to do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said "Relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income tax now to be imposed."

Although the tax on smaller incomes was not strictly a surcharge, it does, I think, come within the spirit of the pledge and I propose to deal with it and the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax together. The removal of the surcharges altogether would cost Rs. 3,34 lakhs a year while the removal of the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 would cost a further Rs. 75 lakhs. Clearly with a surplus of Rs. 1.42 lakhs only we cannot remove the whole of the two surcharges and the quasi-surcharge but what we can do is to reduce them all by one-third and this is what I in fact propose. The cost will be Rs. 1,36 lakhs leaving us with a purely nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

CONCLUSION.

Clearly this Budget will completely satisfy very few people. It certainly does not satisfy me. There are many who will bitterly complain that it has not been possible to remove the whole of the emergency taxes on income, I myself am extremely disappointed that it has not been possible to take the first steps in the revision of our revenue tariff in a downward direction. Certainly that tariff is too high, certainly it is far too complicated and on both counts it is a restraint on trade and recovery. No doubt I shall be told that if only I had exercised a little more imagination, both of these desirable objects could have been achieved but do not let us forget that imaginative financiers usually end up in gaol. In any case we have before us the task of financing the inception of Provincial Autonomy. This cannot be performed by any effort of pure imagination, but if we continue in the path of prudence we shall. I believe, find that we can fulfil it triumphantly and, what is more, from time to time provide further alleviations to tax-payers.

PLEA FOR EDUCATIONAL REFORM

(Continued from page 8).

important is that the future progress and success of every school student, which is the first and foremost aim of education remains unachieved by merely expecting an output of work, that is indubitably a severe hardship on him. Education defeats its own purpose and turns out not the bright young lad brimming with ideas and prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of work, but the dull-witted sombre-looking book-worm, whose only capacity is to reproduce what he has learnt in books without being able to view the world in its true light and too diffident to exert his own critical faculty or judgment.

Heavy Curriculum.

The present school student is perhaps the best example of emaciated, undignified youth with hardly a redeeming feature in him except his stubbornness and painstaking qualities. He is practically ignorant of every development that does not concern his text books or the home work that has been given him. This is not an exaggerated picture, for even a little conversation with a schoolboy is sufficient to reveal his lack of general knowledge.

I have had a talk with several prominent teachers of this city on the surprising ignorance of school students regarding the general aspects of every-day events which they should be interested in. The one point on which they are all agreed is that the boys have to devote most of their time to school work and the extra work, which they have to do at home. Inquiring whether this extra work which the students have to do at home could not be deleted, I was told that the curriculum set by the University is so extensive as to make it impossible to go through by working only during the school hours.

So the whole question boils down to this that the colossal ignorance of our school students is solely due to the enormous course they are expected to cover by the University regulations.

Senate's Duty.

The University Senate, even though individual attempts have been made to make them realize the repercussions on students following the hard work they have to do, has persistently refused to consider the question. On the contrary the Senate members are making the students' task more difficult by planning to add still more to the already extensive curriculum. It is high time that this body, realised what immense harm they are doing to the students. It is unfortunate that there is no Children Welfare Organisation in Bombay to take up this serious matter in hand and agitate against the inertia of the Senate in regard to cutting down the curriculum. A little leniency in the present attitude of the Senate and a little reduction in the course would be greeted with boundless joy by those over-worked children in the schools. It would mean more freedom to them, more time to move in the open school of nature and a greater opportunity to improve their undeveloped physique.

What has been said about the school boys in this article, applies with greater force to girl students. Their case needs more attention than that of boys especially because the present-day Indian school girl is too much of a book-worm and too little of a nature-lover.

INDIAN COTTON EXPORTS INCREASE

LONDON, February 27.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, High Commissioner for India, speaking at a luncheon given by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee in connection with the British Textiles Exhibition at Olympia, pointed out that the imports of Indian cotton had risen from 24,000 to 68,000 bales between 1932 and 1934. He said that the success of the work of the Committee would not only contribute to the prosperity of the Indian agriculturist, but also lay the foundation of a lasting Anglo-Indian trade settlement, once political controversies had been set at rest.

He expressed the opinion that Government action in trade matters could be effective only if based on goodwill between the peoples of the countries concerned.—Reuter's Special.

COLONIAL SECRETARY AT TRINIDAD

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mr. Alfred Wallace Seymour C.M.G. has been appointed Colonial Secretary at Trinidad.

Mr. Seymour was formerly Colonial Secretary at Fiji.

Bombay Council

TALUKA BOARDS TO GO

Tobacco Bill Debate Adjourned

President Reserves Ruling On Important Point Of Order

At the resumed Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday, with Sir A. M. K. Dehlvi in the chair, the third reading of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Bill was taken up for discussion clause by clause. Mr. Chikodi, who had moved an amendment the previous day to Clause 10 of the Bill rose in his seat and asked the Chair about the point of order which had been left over the previous day.

Mr Chikodi's amendment sought to change the schedule of taxation and proposed maximum taxing for the whole-sale dealer and some relief for the rest.

PRESIDENT'S RULING

The President in giving his ruling said that the first principle of taxation was that no proposed taxation could be brought before the Council or any Legislative body, unless it had received the sanction of the Crown. Hence every Bill for fresh taxation must receive the sanction of the Crown through the Governor before it could be introduced When such a measure came for the first time before the Council, amendments to that Bill could be moved at the initial stage. But once the measure was accepted, then for increasing or decreasing the running revenue, the sanction of the Crown was necessary. It was with the sanction of the Governor that the Amendment by the Government was being moved.

No Amending Bill should reduce the revenue from running taxation. Mr. Chikodi's amendment to the Bill sought to change the schedule of taxation. It was out of order, as it had not got the sanction of the Governor

A point was raised both by Mr V. N. Jog and Mr. Gangoly that Mr. Chikodi's amendment sought to change the schedule of a new Taxation Bill that was before the House. The present Act was in force only for two years, and would terminate at the end of March 1935. The Bill before the House was for taxing the people from April 1, 1935 and both the members felt that Mr. Chikodi's amendment was quite in order, since it was an amendment at the initial stage of the Bill.

The President wanted Mr. K. C. Sen, the Legal Remembrancer to explain the position.

Mr. Sen said that since the Bill before the House had the sanction of the Governor, and the non-official amendment did not have it, it could not be moved. (Laughter).

At this stage, the President said that since the point raised by Mr. Jog and Mr. Gangoly was important, he wanted time before he gave his ruling on it.

Discussion on the third reading of the Tobacco Bill was postponed till Friday, when the President would give his ruling, regarding Mr Chikodi's amendment.

At this stage some of the Muslim members of the Council wanted that the Mussalman Wakf Bill should be taken into consideration, prior to the consideration of other Bills.

The Home Member left it to the House to decide whether priority should be given to that Bill or not.

Some of the Hindu members were anxious that the Local Boards Bill should be taken up for discussion.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that since the larger question about Hindus and Muslims was being considered, the Council should accommodate the Muslims and give them priority.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto said that he would not be moving the Bill to amend further the Bombay Local Boards Act, till the Poona Sessions and the House permitted the postponement

AMENDING LOCAL BOARDS ACT

Sir Shah Nawaz then moved a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act giving power to the Government to abolish the Taluqa Local Boards, if it was found necessary to do so in the interests of the inhabitants of the Taluka. After the abolition, a Taluka Committee might be appointed on an application by the District Local Board.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni in opposing the Bill said that unless village panchayats were established and developed, the abolition of taluka boards would be premature.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar supported the Bill.

NOT ENOUGH.

Mr. Bhailal Patel thought that the measure proposed was not enough. He was for the abolition of all the Taluka Boards.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale also supported the Bill and said that the progress of Village Panchayats would not be fast, if the Taluqa Boards were there.

Sardar Bhimbhai Naik supported the Bill, and said that the Taluka Local Boards were useful once, but not at present.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif and Khan Saheb Allabux also spoke.

Mr. J. G. More opposed the Bill, while Mr. Gangoly supported the Bill.

Sir Shah Nawaz replying to the debate said that his Bill had received the record support from the House.

The Bill passed through all the three readings. Messrs. Kulkarni, More Vyshampayan and A. V. Surve stood in their places signifying their opposition to the Bill.

LAW IN RECORD TIME.

Two successive Bills moved by the Home Member passed through all the three readings without any discussion or division within a record time of fifteen minutes and became law.

The First Bill was a Bill to amend the Presidency-Towns Insolvency (Bombay Amendment) Act 1933, so as to extend its application to the town of Karachi and to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 in its application to the Taluka of Karachi.

The Second Bill was to further amend the identification of Prisoners Act in its application to the Presidency of Bombay thus giving power to the police to take measurements and photographs of persons against whom an order is made under the Foreigners Act or the City Police Act or the District Police Act etc.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for education then moved a Bill to amend the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923 in its application to the presidency of Bombay. In moving the Bill for the First Reading the Minister said:—

"The Mussalman Wakf Act, purports to make provisions for the better management of the Wakf properties and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties. But the Act is found to be defective. The object of the present Bill is to amend that Act in such a manner as to remedy those defects and to make further provision for the superintendence and control of Wakfs.

The motion for the first reading was put to vote and carried without division.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Minister then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of sixteen members of the Council, who should examine and report on the Bill before the end of June. The motion was carried.

The President adjourned the House till Friday 2 p.m.

ALLEGED ASSAULT

Four Men Convicted

Four persons who had assaulted on December 29 one Tanu Krishna near the Ganpati Temple at the Girgaum Back Road were convicted on Thursday at the Girgaum Court on a charge of rioting.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Magistrate, in sentencing Babu Antoo, Govind Kanoo and Mahadeo Kanoo to two months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 each observed that the accused had resorted to hooliganism in order to assault the complainant. Dhondu Baloo, another accused, was fined Rs. 50, in default to undergo two months' R.I.

All the accused were, however given the benefit of doubt and acquitted on the chargg of causing grievous hurt.

Throw Out Tobacco Bill

APPEAL TO M. L. C.'s

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Along with many Mahomedans of Bombay, I have read with much regret that some of the Mahomedan elected members of the Council voted in favour of the Finance Bill, in spite of the wishes of their constituents to the contrary. There is still the Tobacco Bill before the Council and I understand its third reading will be taken up to-morrow. This Bill is most obnoxious to the public in general and to the Mahomedans in particular. Thousands of Mahomedan widows and purdah ladies, who have no other means of subsistence, make bidis and support themselves and their children. By this tax upon tobacco their daily wages are further reduced and the harassments of the trade will be very great. This tax has been in existence for two years already and the difficulties in its working are so numerous that many respectable people dealing in tobacco have left off the business. There is a widespread discontent in the Presidency and no body desires that it should remain on the Statute Book for a single day longer.

Under the circumstances it is the duty of all Mahomedan members elected by separate electorates to vote against the Bill at the third reading; and by this act, they will give relief to the poor and the distressed of the community, described above.—Yours, etc.,

HAJI ESMAIL HAJI ABU.
Narayan Dhru Street,
February 28.

"Ban On Indian Medical Degrees

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Reference "Indignant's" remarks in your issue of 23rd February 1935 under the heading "Ban on Indian Medical Degrees," —may I suggest that your correspondent should be less hasty in voicing unfounded complaints? The term "Medical Graduates" mentioned in my Press advertisement includes all graduates of Indian Universities holding qualifications registered under the Bombay Medical Act. The fact that others have, fortunately, been able to read the advertisement in its obvious and correct light is proved by the fact that out of the 10 applications received to date, 9 hold Indian qualifications as Indian medical graduates —Yours etc.

Port Health Office,
Bombay, Feb. 28.

C. L. BILDERBECK,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Cambay Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I request the courtesy of your columns to bring to the immediate notice of the municipal authorities of Cambay the great menace the Petladis are to the health of Cambay?

For some time past the Plague epidemic is raging at Petlad and some of the neighbouring localities, as a result whereof, some of its inhabitants have come down to Cambay to escape from the possible attack of the cruel disease. But in their eagerness to preserve their own safety, they have got blind to the interests of others It would not have mattered if they had come here with a definite purpose of settling here, so long as the epidemic does not subside at their own place. But what they do is that they daily go to their own place for business transactions and return to Cambay the same day by the evening train. Thus it is that they become the carriers of the plague-germs to places which till now, have remained unaffected. It is these daily ins and outs of theirs which are most dangerous and which require to be strictly prohibited.

It is extremely difficult to see why the authorities concerned have ignored this most vital problem touching the very lives of the people.

I request all the civic-minded people of Cambay to join me in the appeal to the municipal authorities of Cambay to take immediate steps for the prevention of the possible spread of the epidemic to our own place.—Yours etc.,

M. N. S.

Cambay Feb. 27.

Mr. Desai's Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—I wish to bring to your notice that in your issue of the 26th instant you have given an altogether wrong account of what happened about the Adoption Bill on the 25th instant. You have stated on the front page in bold types "Hindu Widows' Victory in Bombay Council". and "Desai withdraws his Adoption Bill." As a matter of fact there was neither a victory for the widows, nor did I withdraw the Bill. All that I did was I did not move the motion standing in my name viz., motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. That means that I shall have another opportunity of moving the motion at the next Council session.—Yours etc.,

H. R. DESAI,
M.L.C.

Reduce Income Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present assessees paying income tax on an annual income below Rs. 2,000/ earnestly hope that the tax will be levied on Rs. 2,000/ and over and the former position for assessing the tax will be restored. All are aware that the levy of income tax on annual income between Rs. 1,000/ and Rs. 2,000/ was a temporary measure brought about in the year 1931. Now that the Government of India have been pleased to remove the cut on salaries of Government servants the tax-payers hope Government will be also pleased to remove the income tax on the income below Rs. 2,000/. Most of the assessees paying such income tax who do not belong to "salary class", do it very reluctantly. They are most of them illiterate and cannot keep any regular books of accounts showing their income. They have been charged summarily with the income tax and in most cases owing to ignorance and poverty it becomes impossible for them to contest the summary assessment. Moreover, the cost of contesting such assessment is hardly commensurate with the cost and labour involved in seeking legal advice from experts of Income tax.

There appears to be no doubt that in most cases the income of the assessee is far below the minimum limit of Rs. 1,000/, but as he is charged summarily he is perforced to pay the same as it is practically beyond the reach of his power to contest it. In these circumstances will the members of the Legislative Assembly try their best and remove the hardship by raising taxable limit to Rs. 2,000.—Yours, etc.,

"HARD-HIT."

Motor Accidents

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the 7th instant when Mr. Kamdar started correspondence in the Press there have appeared about 15 letters from various individuals and both the "Sentinel" and "Chronicle" have expressed their own views on the subject, but it is surprising that none of the Associations concerned have evinced any interest in the matter.

The first and the foremost association concerned is the W.I.-A.A. who are still "giving their serious consideration to the question" according to Mr. Kamdar in his recent letter in the Press, but having regard to the open challenge in the Press we should have expected the Association itself to come out with their views and their activities.

The next association should be the Passengers & Traffic Relief Association, who have expressly espoused the cause of the travelling public, which should include the Bombay pedestrian. But this Association has observed a studious silence, though we find Mr. Kamdar that invited their attention to the seriousness of the question.

The next after this is the "Safety First" organisation. Mr. Wheeler of this "Safety First" campaign has given us a sample of his views through the Press.

Is it not sad that, while we have societies to look after the lives and limbs of dumb animals, there is no society to safeguard the pedestrian, including little children, who have the misfortune of using the roads of the City?

In the recent correspondence in the Press we had the methods and manners of the Police and even the magisterial mentality on the subject and the strictures of the Chief Presidency Magistrate against the Police for allowing Bombay Gymkhana cars to be parked at the cost of the road traffic is a welcome oasis in the desert.—Yours etc.,

DIRECT ACTION.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

Sequel To Alleged Demand Of Arrested Convict's Release

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

A Mainpuri message received here reports that the Police opened fire on some villagers of Ghaslanda while they were returning with a convict arrested in connection with some case.

It is stated that the villagers surrounded the constables and demanded release of the arrested person but the police having disagreed a fight ensued with the above result. Further details are lacking.—United Press.

MRS. LAKSHMIPATHI AS CONGRESS CANDIDATE

For Madras Council Bye-Election

MADRAS, Feb. 28.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi has been selected by the Congress Parliamentary Board as its candidate from Madras City in the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council caused by the death of Dr. Mallayya.—A. P.

R. A. F. OFFICER DEAD

Tragic Accident On Football Field

QUETTA, Feb. 28.

L. A. C. Burch of the Royal Air Force died here yesterday following injuries received while playing football.

It is understood that he accidentally received a kick on his back and after the match complained of great pain. He was removed to the British Military Hospital, where he died.

His funeral took place this morning.—A. P.

Our Japan Letter

Replenishment Of Air Arms

Sequel To Russian Aeroplanes On Manchu Front

(From Our Correspondent)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

The General Budget for the new fiscal year totals yen 2,193,414,000, of which war expenditure, both army and navy, constitutes 46,6 per cent., that is, yen 1,022,641,000. This growth of war expenditure is, needless to say, caused by the prevailing situation. Yet, it presses on the attention of the Japanese people more forcefully the urgent necessity of harmonising national defence with national finance.

The Navy Department's estimates include the following:—

(1) Cost of re-organising and maintaining th eair force (yen 4,431,000)

(2) Additional cost of providing air squadrons (yen 8,790,000).

(3) Cost of extending and repairing docks and of improving the equipment of naval arsenals (yen 12,207,000).

(4) Additional cost of modernising warships (yen 41,960,000).

(5) Cost of upkeep for new warships (yen 4,287,000).

(6) Cost of replenishing or renovating arms (yen 12,382,000).

(7) Additional cost of upkeep for all arms (yen 2,090,000)..

Other important items are as follows:—

(1) Replenishing supplies of war materials (yens 8,220,000).

(2) Manchurian affair expenditure (yen 9,612,000).

(3) Cost of naval manoeuvers (yen 6,000,000).

(4) Exchange loss (yen 6,759,-000).

The total cost of building auxiliary craft in the new fiscal year under the first and second naval replenishment programme is put at yen 166,420,000.

In the war Office estimates, armaments improvement cost (yen 162,000,000) constitute the two main items of new expenditure. The armaments improvement figure is divided into the improvement of various systems, replenishing the air arm and reorganising the Army Division in Korea.

RUSSIAN BOMBERS.

The replenishment of the air arm is to be spread over four years, and the vote for the new fiscal year is put at yen 23,-000,000. It is deemed of urgent necessity to increase the air strength. It is pointed out that Soviet Russia has in he Far East over 600 aeroplanes, of which 80 are heavy bombers. They are distributed chiefly between Habarovsk and Vladivostok. The provision of more efficient air battalions in Korea and Formosa is also regarded as important for the defence of the air. For the training of pilots the establishment of new air schools is necessary.

Of the Manchurian affair expenditure, amounting to yen 162,000,000, the cost of increasing the air strength is yen 25,000,-000 and the re-inforcement and maintenance of the Japanese troops in Manchuria involved the sum of yen 136,000,000.

It is said that the army strength of Soviet Russia in the Far East is practically equivalent to Japan's entire peace time army. As, moreover, the construction of railways in Manchukuo imposes on the Japanese troops special guard duty and the duty of maintaining peace, it is considered imperative that the present strength of Japanese troops in Manchuria should be increased.

MANCHURIAN COSTS INCREASE

Although General Araki, former Minister for War, expressed the hope in the Diet that the Manchurian affair expenditure would fall to normal level in the fiscal year 1935-1937, his prediction is not likely to be fulfilled for some years yet, judged from the prevailing circumstances.

Britain Anxious For Jap Friendship

BUT NERVOUS OF LOSING U. S. GOODWILL

(BY CHAMANLAL).

TOKYO, Jan. 25.

The talk of a political agreement between Great Britain and Japan, in spirit close to the old Anglo-Japanese Alliance, has been resuscitated, though apparently based on nothing more specific than a claim that Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Clibe, have agreed that the continued presence at London of Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira is highly desirable under present cimcumstances.

As Ambassador Matsudaira has not been back to Japan since 1928, there have been periodical reports of his desire to return, some of which have credited him with desiring to retire from active service. The latest report, circulated toward the end of last year, said that he meant to come to Tokyo early this year Inquiries at the Foreign Office have invariably elicited the reply, however, that Ambassador Matsudaira has not formally requested a leave of absence.

It is on the basis of a belief that the Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador have agreed that Mr. Matsudaira ought to remain in London for the time being that the Yomiuri asserts that in British political circles opinion is gaining in favour of a special political agreement with Japan, which is taken as a forerunner to the conclusion of a new Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

TURNING.

This sentiment in Britain is said to have gained a foothold since last summer, chiefly among Conservative statesmen. Such Conservative papers as the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" have been giving support. The result is that Britain's Oriental policy is generally regarded as at a turning point, and it is likely to develop in the direction of Anglo-Japanese negotiations, the initiative being taken by the British.

The views of leaders in Conservative circles have their centre in a desire for economic co-operation with Japan. In the light of this, the visit to this country and Manchukuo of the trade mission of the Federation of British Industries the subsequent publication of its report and the coming visit of Colonel Baron William Francis Forbes Sempill are regarded as of high significance.

Lord Barnby and the other members of the F. B. I. Mission conferred here with influential leaders in the Government and industry and made a thorough inspection of Manchukuo, says the Yomiuri Their report shows that they found reason to disapprove of the contents of the Lytton report. The attitude of these men, who are in reality the moving spirits in the British industrial world, reflects, that in Government circles. To them has been left the task of working for an Anglo-Japanese agreement for the Government itself considers its hands bound at the moment by international complications.

The British who are interested in the project are eager to carry out the preliminary negotiations while Mr. Matsudaira is at London, for he is on intimate terms with various British leaders, official as well as unofficial, and reports reaching "a certain quarter" indicate that an understanding has already been reached between the Foreign Minister and Sir Robert, the British Ambassador, that Mr Matsudaira's return to Japan shall be postponed, the newspaper asserts.

JAPAN'S POSITION REALIZED.

Various reasons are given for the trend of British sentiment. In the first place, it is realized that Japan has proved to be the sole stabilizing factor in the Far East In this role, it has been strengthened by the establishment of Manchukuo. Unless Great Britain reaches an agreement with Japan and co-operates with it, the British policy toward China cannot be carried out with success.

Secondy, the disunity and instability of the Nanking regime, coupled with growth of Communism in China have created difficulties for British investments, the protection of which has been made precarious. Co-operation with Japan would help to overcome these handicaps.

Thirdly, the paper continues, fresh examination of the nine-Power treaty has been made necessary by the establishment and sound growth of Manchukuo. Legal examination of it, however, would force Great Britain into a position similar to that it had to take as a member of the League of Nations in dealing with Manchurian question. This is quite contrary to the desires of the British. They have found it necessary to shelve the treaty, it is claimed, and formulate a new China policy that is based on actualities.

Fourthly, peace and order have made Manchukuo the safest market in the Far East. The British are eager to win a place there for their goods.

But there are also other reasons. From the standpoint of the naval disarmament question, the British would welcome a rapprochement with Japan. If Japan's China policy and that of Great Britain are brought into harmony through the conclusion of a political agreement and the spirit of Japan's non-menace and non-aggression principle is given embodiment in regard to China, it is likely that the British will lose much of their concern about the Far Eastern situation and will see a possibility of lightening the burden of their military expenditure. They may then be willing to reconsider the Japanese naval formula. By so doing, the British will be able to exert a certain degree of pressure on both the United States and the Soviet Union.

AMERICAN REACTION FEARED.

There is nervousness in Britain, however, lest an Anglo-Japanese agreement impair Anglo-American relations. Thus the British are likely to wait for a moment when American-Japanese relations are most favourable before negotiating with Japan.

This whole movement in favour of a rapprochement with Japan is of British origin. The Foreign Office authorities here are watching developments with the utmost caution. Secretly, they are studying the possibilities of the situation Japan is able to carry out its China policy without fear of interference from any of the Powers, says the paper. It will strive to establish peace in the Far East through its own efforts and any foreign agreements not in consonance with its independent national policy will be ignored.

WILL TAKE TIME

My personal enquiries made in diplomatic circles go to show that a pact between Japan and Britain is now a certainty, but it will take some months before it is turned into final shape. Some political observers however still doubt that keeping in view the clash of economic interests of the two Island Empires, they can ever be friendly.

Princes' Attitude Towards Federation

CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY

Hoare's Speech Has Not Made Any Change In Decision

("Chronicle" Special)

Whoever the "influential members of the Committee of States Ministers" are who have given "authority" to the "Times of India" to publish what purports to be the real position of the Indian States 'vis-a-vis' the All-India Federation and its structure as disclosed in the India Bill, I challenge its "authority" to deny the statement that, as a result of their deliberation, the Princes have despatched an important document to the Secretary of State and the British Government laying down explicit conditions on the fulfilment of which will depend the accession of the States to the Federation. Let me take what the "Times of India" said:

NONE ALLEGED IT.

1. "The Ministers, at their meetings, had no intention or desire to resile from the principles of the Federation."

No body ever alleged that the Ministers of Their Highnesses met to explore avenues of how best the States could back out of the Federation, the principle of which they had accepted in the Round Table Conferences. The fundamental basis of their meeting was to examine the India Bill as it is drawn up and to draft modifications vital for safe-guarding the Sovereignty of the States consistent with their Treaties and engagements with the Crown. Their is no question, therefore, of their having "had no intention or desire to resile from the principles of Federation." No "authority" of "influential members" of the Committee of States Ministers is necessary to tell the public that.

OBVIOUS POSITION.

2. "The purpose of the amendments proposed by them was to implement more clearly the fundamental conclusions reached at the successive Round Table Conferences."

Exactly. The question is whether they have assumed such inexcorrectly incorporated in such specific and precise form or whether they have assumed such exactitude in draftmanship that those parts in the Bill which refer to the States and their Instrument of Accession do constitute a resilement from those conclusions. If they did not there would not have been such flutter. If they have, the Princes insist on the implementing of those conclusions in a manner which is not capable of dubious interpretations at a later stage. In other words the Princes do not want to leave things to the Governor-General, even as representing the Crown, who in "his discretion" may act in whichever manner he thinks proper or right. Does anybody want the "authority" of "influential members" to say such an obvious thing?

ECHOING HOARE

3. "The amendments proposed are such as can be incorporated in the Bill without affecting its structure".

This is only echoing Sir Samuel Hoare. If this is a statement made on the "authority" of any "influential member", it is only Court language, the merest formality and good taste. No Minister, influential or otherwise, will be fool enough to say that Sir Samuel Hoare indulged in make-believe. Whether the proposed amendments can be incorporated in the Bill "without altering its structure" is a question for the framers of the Bill to decide. But none can deny that they do vitally and absolutely affect the Bill as it stands to-day.

CHOICE FOR HOARE

4. "They (States' Ministers) regard the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare in reply to Mr. Churchill's adjournment motion in the House of Commons on Tuesday as rightly interpreting their position."

In spite of his diplomatic retreat, solemn assurance, willingness to admit errors while drafting such a complex Bill the like of which has never been the task of any Assembly and his appeal to "my friends among the Indian Princes," the fact remains that Sir Samuel is faced with a categorical position, namely, either to reject or to accept the Princes' amendments which constitute the only basis on which they will condescend to enter the Federation. It is of little importance to point at issue as to whether the Secretary of State has correctly interpreted or otherwise the position of the Princes.

To sum up, therefore, the "exclusive" stuff in the "Times of India," obviously meant for British consumption has no more "exclusiveness" about it than what ought to be known to any person of average intelligence and commonsense. There is nothing, in it that requires the "authority of influential members of the Committee of State Ministers."

What, then, are the facts?

(Continued on page 5.)

Commencing To-morrow

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MR. MASANI ANSWERS CRITICS OF SOCIALISM

Class Struggle Already Inherent In Society: Socialism Only Exposes It

(From Our Correspondent).

GUNTUR, (By Mail).

"In India we are to-day thinking of socialism not because we want to imitate Russia or implant Marxism but because socialism does constitute a movement and a body of tendencies towards a better economic, social and cultural life of the masses of the people. The desire of all social organisations is the increase of collective human happiness and if we in India to-day are thinking in terms of socialism it is because there is a genuine and irrepressible desire in our minds to devise some structure of society which is better than the present one, which has undisputably been a failure in so far the ultimate object of social happiness is concerned observed Mr. T. Viswanadham during the course of his address delivered on Tuesday morning while presiding over the first session of the Andhra Provincial Congress Socialists' Conference.

The conference was opened by Mr. Masani (one of the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Socialist Party). It was held at the Ratna Hall and there were more than 20 delegates that took part in the deliberations.

ANDHRAS & NATION-BUILDING.

Mr. B. Subharao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, speaking in Telugu welcoming the delegates and the other comrades, said that it was a pleasure to him to note that Andhras, who put up great sacrifices in nation building movements, hitherto did not lag behind any other Province in the advocacy of Socialist. Unlike any other movement Socialism did not confine itself to one, country, race or religion but it formed an important epoch in the evolution of the present day world.

Continuing he said that it was their duty to find out ways and means for saving the country. After 14 years of struggle the Congress instead of achieving its ideal which was varying from time to time, it now had to change its programme and take up the most humiliating part in the Council entry and Village Industries Association, which he felt led the country nowhere. So it was the duty of the Congress Socialists to bring about fundamental changes in the tactics of the Congress in future, which must be above religion and race This, Pandit Jawaharlal expounded when he was out of the jail.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Explaining the true meaning of Socialism he said "Ever since the advancement of the Industrial Revolution, the world has become one economic unit undivided by national or religious or racial barriers as hitherto existed. With the development of industries naturally the proletariat also come into existence, who realising their position in the society began to fight for their rights which can only culminate in the abolition of Private Property. The labourers fighting for shorter hours of work and more wages; capitalist trying to extract more profits, which can be nothing but the expropriation of human labour value, the world is moving towards a gradual revolution.

Socialism, he said, was the just potent factor in the future destiny of the world though it was being suppressed by Capitalism in various forms as Nationalism in Briton, Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. But the world peace makers are fearing a Socialist revival any time which is testified in Russia's entry into League of Nations.

With regard to India, we find the organisations of the proletariat developing in big towns with the advent of machinery implanted in India along with British Imperialism.

PLIGHT OF PEASANTRY.

Coming to the present problem we find the lot of the peasant even more pitiable. The lot of the Zamindari and Inamdari peasants is much worse than that of a peasant under the Government. The poor peasant has to pay down almost the whole produce he has produced at great labours throughout the year to his landlord, who of course is lord of poor peasant, not of land. Now we have to organise peasant movements in every village and make the peasant realise his complete rights in the land and uphold his legitimate rights as against the Landlord.

DUTY OF THE PARTY.

We, as Congress Socialists upholding the fundamental principle of the Congress of fighting with only peaceful and legitimate means, have to spread Socialism in the country through Congress only on that basis. For this purpose we have to join hands with the All-India Trade Union Movement and organise the labourers and help them in their fight against the vested interests. On the other hand we have to organise peasant movements on peaceful lines and uphold their rights in the land. All this we have to do affiliating our body to the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

UNDER TILAK'S LEAD.

Opening the Conference Mr. Masani said "In 1907 a new party took birth in the Congress. That was a Nationalist party under the leadership of late Lokamanya Bala Gangadhara Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai. The Congress leaders like Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, whom we now call Moderates, were frightened and panic-stricken, at the rise of this new Party and altered the creed of the Congress in such a manner as to drive the Nationalists out of the Congress. But a few years later the Nationalists returned with the increased prestige and popularity and the Moderates were eliminated.

PRAKASAM'S EXAMPLE.

This story has an application and moral in view of the situation in the Congress to-day. The rise of the Congress Socialist Party has made some Congress leaders behave in a panicky manner but I hope that the examples of those like Mr. T. Prakasam of this Province will be followed more generally and the party will be given encouragement from the older people that it deserves.

This is a period of stock-taking and preparation. We have to ask ourselves why we failed and for what we are fighting. Our fight is not a racial one nor even a purely National one but rather against an economic system which we know as imperialism. Having come to realise this and the fact that the junior partners in the imperial concern are no other than the Indian, Princes, landlords and capitalists, the Congress Socialists are suggesting to the Congress a change in the objective and modification of the method.

A SOCIALIST STATE

Continuing he said, to the Socialists, Swaraj meant a Socialist state where all the workers are completely organised. The probable objection to this state of things would be that Socialism introduces class-struggle. Since the class-struggle was already there and Socialism was only exposing it, this objection should not stand in the way of progress. With a view to have only one central organisation of all the workers' unions he said, arrangements were being made to bring about an agreement with the three principle workers' organisation to fight against, unitedly, the social differences. To the Andhra Desa the organisation of the peasants was more important than the organisation of the workers, since the province was purely an agricultural country.

"The antithesis between nationalism and socialism is entirely a false one. We are all the better nationalists for being socialists."

"Independence can come quicker if both these forces of Nationalism and Socialism are harnessed together," concluded Mr. Masani.

The Secretary's report which was next read showed that the party which was started in Andhra about 8 months ago could not achieve much for want of financial support.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The President, Mr. T. Viswanadham, speaking next said that it was not possible to give a precise definition of Socialism but Socialism generally meant the struggle of the working classes and peasants to free themselves from the domination of Capitalism as the strictly Marxian would put it. Socialism aims at a collective control of all the vital aspects of the life of society, not merely the economic aspect not merely in the field of production but also in the field of distribution, the object of the collective control being the abolition of poverty, the inequitous inequity of classes; and the increase of production, social and economic, between individual and individual as also between nation and nation. There is no doubt that several countries and several leaders of thought have evolved different methods and sometimes dogmatised over them to achieve the object of socialism. And these differences have led to different kinds of socialism and socialist parties throughout the world.

In India we are to-day thinking of socialism not because we want to imitate Russia or implant Marxism but because Socialism does constitute a movement and a body of tendencies towards a better economic, social and cultural life of the masses of the people. The desire of all social organisations is the increase of collective human happiness and if we in India to-day are thinking in terms of socialism it is because there is a genuine and irrepressible desire in our minds to devise some structure of society which is better than the present one, which has undisputedly been a failure in so far as the ultimate object of social happiness is concerned.

The Garden Party given at the Willingdon Sports Club, on Wednesday evening by H. H. the Aga Khan in honour of the Maharaja of Patiala was attended by the Indian Princes who were in Bombay in connection with their conference, as well as by several prominent citizens.

HOARE PLEADS FOR CLOSER CONTACT

(Continued From Page 9).

the States could be effected through the Bill, whereas without the Bill this would be impossible.

The amendments were then negatived.

Legal Discussion

A legal constitutional discussion on the extent to which the Princes were bound if the act were amended arose from the amendment proposed by Mr. Herbert Williams, (Con.) for the omission of the sub-section 4, Clause 6 Sir Stafford Cripps put the case of material amendment which a ruler did not accept, and asked if he would continue in a Federation under the original act, while others would be under the amended act

Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of this replies pointed out that the Princes would be entitled to claim their Instruments of Accession as terminated, if the conditions under which they acceded were altered. He said the object of the second schedule was to specify the parts of the act which could be amended without compromising the Instruments of accession. He admitted that Sir Stafford Cripps put a difficult point, but believed that it was very remote. He finally agreed to examine the matter with a view to ascertaining if the wording of the sub-section met the difficulties that were raised.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

New Sub-Section

Mr. Herbert Williams moved a new sub-section declaring that no Instrument of Accession should contain a provision exempting the State from any taxation imposed on the Governor's provinces.

Mr. J. C. Davidson (Con.) explained the Princes' attitude on the question of direct taxation, and declared that Government were unable to accept the amendment which was negatived.

An amendment in the name of Sir Samuel Hoare, Duchess of Atholl and others omitting the sub-section 7 was agreed without discussion.

Sir Reginald Craddock (Con.) moved that as soon as possible, after the Instrument of Accession or a supplementary Instrument has been accepted by the King, the copies shall be laid before Parliament, and all the Courts shall take a judicial notice of such Instruments. He argued that there must be no mistake about the authenticity of these documents.

Sir Thomas Inskip said that Government welcomed the amendment which was adopted amid cheers.

Labourites Disappointed

On a motion for the adoption of Clause 6 as amended, Mr. Rhys Davies announced that the Labourites would vote against the Clause, as Government had not accepted his amendment mentioned earlier. He said they were disappointed at Government's reply, and urged Government to plead with the Princes with a view to securing an improvement in the labour conditions. The Duchess of Atholl felt that the workers would suffer seriously, unless a unification of labour legislation and social insurance was secured all over India.

Mr. R. A. Butler said it was due to discussions with the Princes in the past four years that Government were unable to go further with reference to Mr. Rhys Davies' amendment. The States informed them they were unwilling that Britain should interfere in the internal administration to the extent required by the amendment.

Mr. Churchill declaring that the Clause was the crux of the whole Bill twitted Government with representing that the Princes were most desirous of entering the Federation, yet they were unwilling to speak a word for the poor millions.

He said: "The Princes' sense of advantages from the Federation is not thought strong enough to bear that demand."

Mr. Churchill was astonished that Sir Samuel Hoare did not realise that the situation had changed since 1931. The Princes were then invited by the advanced elements in India to federate. That invitation has now been withdrawn.

It was astounding that Government had not seen that this had been the result. He said: "We have now statements from leading personages on Clause 6. They are from men on whom Sir Samuel Hoare has been relying. They are now the most vehement opponents of the Bill."

Mr. Churchill proceeded to quote at some length the criticisms for Sir Akbar Hydari and Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, and said that there were many more opinions of the same kind. He continued: "We shall have a minority, but this will not be fought out by numbers but by the march of events and the spirit of determination of the Conservative Party. Never did I feel more hopeful than to-night."

Mr. Churchill concluded by urging the House to reject the Clause in view of the vital decisions dependent on it, and the fact that they did not know of any essential points on which their decision would rest.

The Clause 6 was, however, adopted by 211 votes to 74.

Sir Samuel Hoare protested that Mr. Churchill repeatedly arrogated to himself and his followers the interest of the Indian masses. He said: "I am here now dispute that claim. Our attitude to this clause, and Rhys Davies' amendment, has no bearing whatever on the charges Mr. Churchill hurled at us more than once. We are just as interested in the future of Indian masses both in British-India and the States as any member of the House." He protested that Mr. Churchill misrepresented what he said about the rights of legislature to criticise the internal affairs of the States which Mr. Churchill thought would be constantly criticised, and explained that was expressly excluded by the clause 38. Criticism would only be legitimate upon the actual items that the States voluntarily surrendered to the Federal field.

Meticulous Enquiry

Sir Samuel Hoare agreed that there have been many changes since 1931, the greatest of which had been a long and meticulous inquiry by the Select Committee which investigated all the questions connected with the Federation and the accession Princes, and overwhelmingly decided on the provisions in the Bill which confirmed the wisdom of the Federal move made in 1931. He proceeded to refer to the extracts from the States representatives' speeches which Mr. Churchill read, and said "they appear to have been made in the last 24 hours in Bombay. I note with interest the speed with which Mr. Churchill has seen the information of this kind."

Mr. Churchill interjected: "It is a criticism of Sir Samuel Hoare that he is not equally well-informed."

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "I cannot help thinking that Mr Churchill and his friends have known a good deal about the kind of pressure they often accuse me of."

Sir Samuel Hoare concluded: "His description yesterday of the State affairs as far the Princes are concerned was accurate. I take the view that the issues between us can be definitely settled, and holding the view that there is every advantage to Britain, to India, to Empire and to the Princes themselves in the All-India Federation, I ask the House to carry the Clause by an overwhelming majority (loud cheers)"

Before the adjournment, Clauses 7 and 8 were agreed to without division with an amendment to paragraph C one, clause 8 proposed by Mr. D. G. Somervell making it clear that if a State in the Instrument of Accession made limitations in the Legislative field, those limitations would apply consequentially to the administrative field.

COMMISSIONER'S APPEAL TO POLICE

"Be Protectors Of Public Rather Than Their Prosecutors"

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 27.

A report from Chanda says that Mr. Stent, I.C.S., Commissioner, when at Mul, availed of the opportunity of honouring a lorry driver, named Abdul Razak, for his remarkable courage and bravery in rescuing Rev. Armstrong and four missionaries, when in difficulties in the midst of a raging torrent at a bridge over the Andheri nullah.

In September last, while a party was driving over the bridge partly submerged, there was a sudden onrush of water and their engine failed. Seeing this, Razak, who just happened to arrive in a lorry rushed to their rescue and was thrice swept away by the current. Eventually with the help of villagers he rescued the party.

Cash prizes and commendation certificates were awarded to the rescue party, while Abdul Razak was awarded Rs. 50 by the mission and Rs. 75 by the Government.

In awarding the prizes, Mr. Stent appealed to the guardians of Law and Order to be the protectors and defenders of the public rather than their prosecutors. —United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

view to encourage the establishment of new sugar factories on the Deccan Canal areas so that financial returns from these works might improve. These factories have been accordingly established and Government revenues proportionately benefitted.

It is therefore in the interests of the taxpayer that their progressive development be facilitated by Government. The existing volume of discontent and disappointment prevailing amongst them should not be increased by resorting to a threat to cut off their water-supply. If this threat were carried out, it would spell a serious disaster for all concerned. I therefore appeal to Government to convene a conference of these factory-owners, try to understand their point of view and in a spirit of accommodation, come to a settlement of the whole question.

Coastal Traffic Preserve Of Nationals

Vice-President Of Maharashtra Chamber Discourses on Grievances Of Indian Industries

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Vice-President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce speaking at the First Quarterly General Meeting of that body on Wednesday said:

In view of the coming debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Coastal Reservation Bill, it will be but in the fitness of things, if I refer to the importance of this absorbing subject and state the exact position of our coastal traffic to-day. It has, it need not be said, a bearing on the development of the country's commerce and industry.

It is a universally accepted principle that the coastal traffic of a country should be the exclusive preserve of the nationals of that country and I may state here that in twenty-eight out of thirty-two countries in the world it is so reserved to-day! The question has been prominently before the country since Mr. Haji introduced his famous Bill in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1928. Although the text of the present Bill which is going to be shortly introduced is not before me, I presume that in the main it follows its predecessor which never went beyond second reading due to certain political developments.

All who are interested in the development of national shipping industry must be looking forward to the introduction of this measure with hope.

I hope that on this occasion the false but alarming cry of 'expropriation will not be raised. It comes with ill-grace from those who did not even take an Indian apprentice on their ships during the period and who enjoyed virtual monopoly in the field taking advantage of the political condition of India. No 'property right' or 'right of prescription' either exists in favour of those who have dominated our coastal traffic for decades.

STEP LONG OVER DUE.

When so much is said to-day about the Dominion Status of India and when assurances and statements are made by responsible Ministers of Crown to remove doubt, I think the proposed Bill on the subject gives the Government of India the opportunity to do what they have all-along intended to do and their attitude will on this occasion serve as a real indication of the true meaning of these assurances. It is pertinent to point out here that, unless coastal trade is reserved to Indian bottoms, there can never be possible real growth of Indian Shipping and of the allied industries; there can be no real development of Indian merchant marine; there can be no real and effective participation of Indians in the ocean traffic and last but not the least there can be no scope for employment for the cadets going out from the training ship 'Dufferin' from year to year.

Reservation of coastal traffic is the legitimate corollary of the policy of acceptance by Government of India of the principle of the Report of the "Mercantile Marine Committee" and the establishment of the training ship 'Dufferin.' Reasonably speaking the step cannot be delayed long. In fact it is overdue. Let me hope matters take a better turn this time and we go nearer to our goal. Government cannot but move in this matter and they cannot but help it forward unless they mean something different from what they profess!

Refering to the Financial Position of Bombay Presidency as revealed in the Budget Statement for 1935-36 the speaker said:

I should like to refer to the restoration of the cut in the salaries of Government Servants. It can be easily seen from the introductory Note to the Budget that the cut during the period it was operative, has on the whole brought about an improvement in the Revenue position to the extent of over 70 lakhs of rupees since its introduction towards the end of the Financial year 1931-32. We are told to-day that the Secretary of State has decided not to reimpose the cut in the salaries of the services under his control and the same Policy is followed in respect of the Central as well as Provincial Services by the respective Government. The cut is to be fully restored with effect from the first of April 1935.

Let me add at the very outset, that I hold that Government Servants should be fairly treated. Generally speaking it is an unpleasant task to cut down any one's income or emoluments, particularly of those who give their best to the service of the State. I also concede that it is a wholesome principle based on world-wide experience that stability and security, as also reasonably fair prospects must be guaranteed to public servants, high and low, if the State is to have efficient servants and services must not be lightly tampered with.

But even when all this is allowed the fact remains that the legitimate position is that the services exist for the State or the Community and not the Community for the Services, irrespective of the nature and status of these Services, whether the same be controlled by the Secretary of State for India or the Government of India or the Provincial Governments. It is an irony of fate that we should be told by those who are in a position to decide to-day that there is sufficient improvement in the Revenue Position to justify the restoration of the cut. The point one would like to raise here is, whether they expect the slight improvement noticeable to be steady or permanent, granting that this improvement is a real improvement. To my mind, speaking as a businessman, the general indications do not definitely point in the direction of steady and progressive improvement.

More Funds For Industries.

Another point which I would like to mention is that the Industries Department of Bombay which is doing useful work must have more funds placed at its disposal to enable it to be more active and do better service to industries. Government of Bombay can well follow in this behalf the policy of the Government of the United Provinces, who allot to their Industries Department a very substantial amount every year.

The present provision for this Department is small and I trust the Department is able to command greater funds in the years to come. Help is needed for a number of our smaller industries, help not always in respect of funds but often of advice in respect of research and experiment to solve some of their difficulties and this can only be done if increased funds are placed at the disposal of the Industries Department.

Sugar Industry.

The attitude of the Government of Bombay towards large-scale industry has been also disappointing: at least, that is the experience of those of us who happen to be actively associated with the new sugar-factories in the Deccan.

The coming into existence of this industry in the Deccan Canal areas has provided the Local Government with a new source of revenue of about 5 lacks of rupees per year and opened a new field of direct employment for more than 10,000 people. It is therefore necessary that the industry should be actively encouraged with a view to ensure its progressive development. But the Government of Bombay seem to have taken an attitude which is altogether different. The industry is already in the grip of serious difficulties. The recent dumping of Java sugar has been responsible for an all-round decline in the selling prices of Indian Sugars. The Deccan factories are now faced with a new complication in the situation.

An influential firm of local importers has landed a ship-load of Java Sugar at Shrivardhan, a port in the state of Janjira about 70 miles to the South of Bombay and larger consignments are reported to be on the high seas for being unloaded along the Konkan coast. The Sugar Markets in the interior of the Deccan are naturally depressed and prices are already reported to have registered a decline of about 0-3-0 per maund.

It is at this juncture that the Irrigation Department of the Government of Bombay has threatened to cut off the water-supply of these factories. Like every other large-scale industrial establishment, these factories are at the mercy of Government. A large capital has been sunk in them and even if the owners may now desire to migrate to other provinces, it is not possible for them to do so. Realising this helplessness of the factory-owners, a threat to cut off their water-supply, is, to say the least, most unfair. I should like to take this opportunity of suggesting to Government the desirability of settling this matter in a spirit of sympathy and accommodation. The amount of dissatisfaction amongst the irrigators. The truth of this allegation was admitted by the Department itself during the Tariff Board Enquiry into the Sugar industry. The Kaniat Committee which was subsequently appointed to suggest ways and means in order to obtain better financial returns from the Deccan Irrigation works heard witnesses alleging the same grievances wherever they went. That Committee recommended certain measures with a

(Continued in column 5.)

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 7 POINTS

Further Decline In Crossrates

NEW HIGH LEVEL IN GOLD AND SILVER STEADIER

Steady Tone In Wheat And Linseed

BOMBAY, Feb 28

On Thursday, cross rates marked a further decline.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY

New York cotton was quiet but steady. Operators act cautiously at present and prices move within a narrow margin.

NEW HIGH LEVEL IN GOLD

London gold touched new high level to-day and silver also improved further.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled steady but business was slow. Tin was quiet and rubber was unchanged.

BUOYANT TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved feeling. Giltedged securities exhibited decidedly buoyant tendency on good enquiry. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 28

Previous closing	12.47
To-day's opening	12.45
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	12.40
Difference	—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 28

Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.85
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6 83
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 244-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 28

Caution was again the keynote of operations on the cotton market with the uncertainty with regard to developments in Washington exercising restrictive influence. Some moderate enquiry followed the declines otherwise the market lacked support and prices moved in narrow margin either way under the alternate influence of scattered selling and occasional buying orders from abroad However, the undertone remained steady with the Government loan, the only sustaining factor.

Operations in May commenced at 12.45 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important news while prices later slightly eased under some scattered selling but eventually the market recovered on sporadic foreign buying and May touched 12.46 when some renewed selling appeared with the price falling to 12.44.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.40 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 28

The following were the opening ranges.

March	(12.29/12.29) 12.34/12.33
May	(12.42/12.41) 12.45/12.45
July	(12.49/12.49) 12.51/12.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 28

The following were the rates at 12-12 p.m.

American January	(6.85) 6.89
American March	(6.81) 6.83
Egyptian January	(8 50) 8.52
Egyptian March	(8.51) 8.52

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 28

10-45 p m

Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 245-8 at night and business was done at Rs. 244-12 later thereafter. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 245 with New York futures about 3 points down

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos, Aires, Feb. 27.

March	11.96—.01
April	12.04—.02
May	12.11—02

SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American cotton by World's Spinners from the beginning of the season to Feb. 23 are as under:—

(In thousands).

	1934-35	1933-34	1932-33
Great Britain	522	851	798
U.S.A., Canada, etc.	3067	3633	3478
Continent	1400	2529	2452
Japan, China,			
Total	6084	8380	8182
etc.	1095	1367	1454

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 28

Previous closing	4.86 1/8
To-day's opening	4.85 1/4
To-day's closing	4.84 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 28

Previous closing	4.86 1/16
To-day's opening	4.86 1/8
To-day's closing	4.84 9/16
Difference	—.01 9/16

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 28

Previous closing	73 22
To-day's opening	73.21
To-day's closing	72.88
Difference	—.34

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.86-1/8 and then fell to 4.85 15/16 subsequently further declining to 4.85-3/16 with an easy tendency

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.84 9/16.

The franc opened at 73.21 and then gradually receded to 73.10 on the lack of support.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 72.88.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 28

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	25 5/8d.	25 11/16d.
Spot	25 3/4d.	25 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 28

Gold per ounce (£7-3-11 1/2) £7-14-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 28

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (0 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 28

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.53 7/8) 5.52 /8
New York on Bombay	(36.81) 36.80
Berlin on Bombay	(0.91 3/4) 0.92
London on Shanghai	(1-7 1/8) 1-7 1/8
London on Milan	(56.93) 56.93
London on Kobe	(1.2 1/32) 1.2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 28

Silver opened steady at Rs. 63, 69/4, and 69/12. The market was quiet with traders awaiting budget news on the release of which prices suffered a slight setback on scattered selling and realising with ready touching Rs. 62/8 but subsequently prices improved on better London cables which induced some covering purchases. Prices closed steady at Rs. 62/11, 69/12 and 70/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/9, 35/10 and 35/11. The market was moderately active on some scattered buying otherwise trading showed no feature. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/11/3, 35/12/6 and 35/14/0.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 27.

May	0.97 7/8+3/4c.
July	0.93 1/8+1 1/8c.
September	0.92 3/8+1 3/8c.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb 27

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. 6/1 1/2 nominal
Karachi per cwt. 5/10 1/2 sellers
Bombay per cwt. 5/10 1/2 sellers

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 28

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 56-1/8, May 59-1/2 and July 61-7/8. There was practically nothing doing although prices kept steady on the appearance of few buying orders.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with May unchanged at 0.97-7/8. Prices kept steady but business was slow with interest negligible.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 28

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 11.96 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing. Prices advanced on moderate buying but the demand generally continued rather slow with the price standing at 11.98 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 28

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£215 3/4 buyers £216 1/4 sellers. Irregular) £215 buyers £216 sellers. Barely steady

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady) £10 1/4 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£30 5/8 to £30 3/4) £30 1/2 to £31

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 1/8 sellers) £16 7/8 value

Dunlop Jan-Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £26 3/4 sellers

Lightning Jan (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 1/4 paid and value

April-June (6 1/2) 6 1/2 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb 28

	Rs. a. p
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 12 noon	6 8 9
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 9 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 8 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 9 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 9 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 28

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 5 3
Linseed May	6 8 9

The market was steady.

GILT-EDGE MARKET TO IMPROVE

Reduction In Interest Rates

ISSUE OF NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

London, Feb. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from their London agents:—

"To-day's announcement of reduction in interest rates on new issue of National Savings certificates from £3-1-5 to £2-18-4 further emphasises fundamental trend of money rates; expect steady improvement until budget when anticipate announcement of programme for repayment of balance Treasury 2 per cent and flotation housing loan. Repayment of locals not expected. Should these forecasts materialise, prices ruling in Giltedge market will stand substantially higher prior Jubilee celebrations.

JUTE SHARES EASIER AT CLOSE

CALCUTTA, Feb 28

Jutes ruled firm and the tone was easier at the close. In coals Macneill groups showed fair activity. Teas were dull and inactive. Miscellaneous were featureless Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 97/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/3; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109/10.

Banks: Imperial conty 407.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Lt. 63 small lot; Champarmukh Silghat 93/8.

Coals:—Aldih 4/4; Bengal 285/8; Equitable 38/4; Mundulpore 8/4; New Manbhoom 66/8; Raneegunge 34; Sendra 15; West Jamuria 13/4.

Jutes: Agarpara ordy 26/12 small lot; Auckland 273/8 small lot; Bally 260 small lot; Champdany 213/8 small lot; Clive 36/14; Chitavalsah 34/8; Dalhousie 440; Fort Gloster 731; Gourepore 799/8; Howrah 63/14; Kamarhatty 537; Lansdowne 231/9; National 26/14; Nuddea 73; Reliance 82; Union 562/8;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/1; Cuttack electric 9/4; Muttra electric 11/4; Upper Ganges electric 13/9; Indian Iron and Steel 7/9; Delhi Flour 4/12; B I Corporation ordy 3/3; Calcutta Ice 9/4 small lot; Macfarlane & Co 4/9; Midnapore Zemindary 73; Assam Saws As. 15; Balrampore Sugar 21/4; Buland 13/4; Cawnpore ordy 38/10 small lot; Rohtas 13/8.

Debentures: 7 per cent 1926/27/36; Chitavalsah Jute 102/14; 7 per cent Upper Ganges Sugar Mills 101.—A. P.

CONDITIONS BRIGHTER ALROUND ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GOLD PRICE SOARING HIGHER BUT STERLING WEAKER

British Control Refrain From Pegging Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 28

On the Stock Exchange there was fairly good investment demand chiefly for giltedged securities and goldminings. Conditions generally were brighter allround.

Sterling again weakened in terms of dollars and francs and as a result thereof gold reached a new high record of 144/1. Late in the afternoon gold was quoted at 144/9, but no business was reported.

Weakness of sterling was due to continued withdrawals of Continental funds from London owing to the fact that the British control refrained from pegging sterling. London financiers admit the Control recently suffered heavy gold losses, but refuse to accept Paris suggestion that Control's funds are now nearing exhaustion.

Wall Street opened firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 28

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, Feb. 21 £97 1/4
Friday, Feb. 22, £97 3/4
Monday, Feb. 25 £97 1/2
Tuesday, Feb 26 £97
Wednesday, Feb 27 £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 28

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were in a brighter sentiment. Giltedgeds were firm on renewed buying. Mining shares showed renewed activity but there was a desire to secure profits afterwards. Industrials in general were steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 5/8) £88 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/4) £107 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/4) £112 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 5/8) £107

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £115

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 5/8

Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3

Musical Industries (31-6) 32-6

Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 42-3

Imperial Chemical (36-4 1/2) 36-9

Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (106-0) 105-6

Realisation 1930 (87-0) 86-6

Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 49-4 1/2

University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27-4 1/2

Ford Motors (31-6) 32-6

Cables and Wireless (6 5/8) 6 5/8

British American Tobacco (116-10 1/2) 117-6

Camera A (£8) £8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (134-4 1/2) 135-0

P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (92-6) 92-6

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (48-6) 49-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3

Western Ltd Ordinary (9-3) 9-3

Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 1/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£52) £52 1/4
L M S Ford (£17) £17 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£20) £20 1/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £134 1/2
London G Stock (£93) £94 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (283-9) 287-6
Goddar New (189-3) 193-9
Moddar New (78-9) 79-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (258-9) 263-9
Spring Mines (190-0) 192-6
Union Corporation (148-9) 148-9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

March	56+1/4d
May	59 3/8+1/4d.
July	61 3/4+3/4d.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 28

3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £88
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114) £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109) £109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116 5/8) £116 5/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15). £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-1 1/2) 60-9
Burma Corporation (8-0) 8-0
Rio Tintos (£13 7/8) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2
Rand Mines (149-6) 150-0

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (49-4 1/2) 50-0
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9
Shell Transport (51-4 1/2) 50-0
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 28

General Motors (dol 29 3/4) dol 30 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 1/4) dol 9 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 32) dol 32 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 3/4) dol 80 1/4

FRONTIER GETS LIGHT SHOWERS

Scattered Falls Also Occur In Bihar And Orissa

POONA, Feb. 28.

The following is the Weekly Weather Report for week ending February 27:

The western disturbance passed away east-wards through Kashmir causing few light showers in North-West Frontier Province on the 22nd, at Kashmir the next day, and in and near the Punjab Hill between 22nd and 24th.

The Second Western disturbance caused a few falls of rain at Baluchistan on 23rd and local rain there with few falls in North-West Frontier Province on the 24th. It passed away East-wards to extreme north after causing light local showers in the North-West Frontier province on the 25th, a few falls in the Kashmir and the Punjab Hills on the 25th and 26th.

Scattered falls of rain also occurred in Bihar and Orissa on the 23rd, in South-East Madras the next day and in Bengal and Assam throughout the week.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 28-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 031 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.4 degrees 1.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 71.0 degrees 1.8 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	3
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	20
Electric Bond Common	5
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	42
Consolidated Gas	19
Columbia Gas	5
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	48
American Tel. and Tel.	105
Western Union Telg	25 3/4
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	15 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	10
Erie R. R.	9
Pennsylvania R. R.	20
Union Pacific R. R.	96
Great North Pfd	12
Hiram Walker	29
Dupont de Nemours	93
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	54 1/2
Allis Chalmers	16 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	27 1/2
United States Steel	32 1/2
American Smelting	35
Int. Nickel of Canada XD	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 3/8
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvester	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	29
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St. Oil of N. J.	39
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	13
Chase Bank	23 3/4
National City Bank	20 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	320
Celanese Corp. of Amr	29
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Canadian Pacific	12
Radio Pref B.	42
Amr. Locomotive	13

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market improved slightly.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Castalia, Capt. D. Gommel, Agents Graham's Trading Co., Ltd., from Glasgow via Aden.

S. S. Begum, Capt. H. D. Palmer, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., from Bhavnagar.

S. S. Warina, Capt. H. A. Downey, Agents Mackinnon Machenzie & Co., from Mombassa.

S. S. England Maru. Capt. S. Kand, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Bedibunder.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Naples Maru, Capt. T. Yamashita, Agents N. Y. Kaisha, for Kobe via Osaka.

S. S. Almkerk, Capt. W. Fries, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd., for Adelaide & Australian Ports.

S. S. Shwedagon, Capt. T. A. Goodbody, Agents Indo Burmah P. Co., Ltd., for Rangoon.

S. S. Jalarashmi. Capt. P. D. Matches, Agents Scindia Steam N. Co., Ltd., for Bassein.

S. S. Mooltan, Capt. E. P. Lyndon, Agents Mackinnon Mackennzie & Co., for Australia via Colombo.

S. S. Vasna, Capt. J. Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Basrah via Karachi.

S. S. Durenda, Capt. A. A. Parker, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for London via Aden.

LOADING.

S. S. Gino Maru for China & Japan ports via Colombo.

S. S. City of Worcester for American ports via Colombo.

S. S. Varsova for Persian Gulf ports via Karachi.

S. S. Barala for Persian Gulf ports via Karachi.

S. S. Begum for Calcutta, Cochin and Madras.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Feb. 25

	Rs. a. p
Marhowrah	8 8 0
Pachrukhi	8 7 0
Pertabpur	8 5 0
New Savan	8 5 0
Sarayan	8 9 0
Ghughly	8 4 6
Basti	8 10 0
Ram Khetan	8 6 0
Luxmiganj	8 0 6
Padrauna	8 3 6
Padrauna Local	8 2 0
Diamond	8 6 0
Siswa Bazar	8 3 0
Nawabganj	8 9 0
Savan (Indian)	8 2 0
Khadda	8 3 0
Khadda Local	8 2 0
Motipore	8 9 0
Khatkuiyan	8 3 0
Sitalpur	8 10 0
Captainganj	8 4 0
Hathua	8 2 0
Chitauni	8 6 0
Tamkohi	8 3 0
Tamkohi	8 1 0
Harkua	8 2 0
Harkua A	8 0 0
Behta	8 12 0
Behta 1A	8 10 0
Dehri	8 12 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28-2-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

Hyderabad Letter

SUIT OVER ESTATE OF LADY DOCTOR

Case Dismissed With Costs In Favour Of State

(From Our Correspondent).

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 24.

Mr. G. C. Stodart, ICS, Additional Judge of the Hon'ble Resident's Court at Hyderabad delivered judgment in an interesting civil appeal filed by Jehangir Hurmuzji Bapooji Viccaji against the judgment of the lower court in a civil suit relating to the estate of a lady doctor, who died intestate in March 1931, and in which, the Hyderabad State figured as the plaintiff.

The facts of the case are that Dr. Gulbai, a Parsi resident of Hyderabad married Sir Vicarulunra, the then Prime Minister of Hyderabad and later embraced Islam. She subsequently died in March 1931 leaving an amount of about Rs. 23,000 to her credit in the Central Bank of India.

The respondents Mr. Viccaji and his sister Bai Feroz Bai filed an application in the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident praying that they might be granted succession certificates to the estate of their late sister. This application was rejected and they were directed to file a suit to establish their claim.

Thereupon a suit was filed by the Hyderabad state for a declaration, that Noor-i-Jehan Begum (the Muslim name of the deceased lady) having died without heir, her estate should accrue to the Nizam's Government. The defendants contended that the state of Hyderabad did not exist a part from its ruler and so if a Muslim died intestate his or her estate should accrue to the "Bait-ul-Mal" under the Muslim law.

QUESTION OF DEPENDANTS.

The Hyderabad State pointed out that the main issues in the case were whether the defendants were the heirs of the deceased and whether the suit filed by the plaintiff was maintainable. Through their counsel the Government argued and led evidence to show that the unclaimed property of Muslims who died intestate escheated to the public treasury of Hyderabad and the State claims and appropriates such unclaimed property and makes grants to charities therefrom and that no separate trust exists for the purpose in Hyderabad.

It was also contended that the plaintiff in this case was the State of Hyderabad and that the relief claimed is in favour of H. E. H. the Nizam under Section 87 C.P.C. and therefore there was no difference between a ruling chief and his state. Further the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit and therefore need not claim any relief other than the declaration of the title.

UNDER MUSLIM LAW.

As regards the first issue namely whether the respondents were the heirs of the deceased lady, namely the second respondent admitted that she was a Parsi but she preferred a claim in the suit under the caste Disabilities Removal Act 21 of 1850. The plaintiff contended that under Muslim law only a Muslim could succeed to the estate of a Muslim. Therefore as the second respondent was a Parsi, she was not entitled to the estate and further that the Act is not made applicable in the administered areas.

As regards to the first respondent it was urged that prior to the death?

AIR MAIL DELAYED.

KARACHI, Feb. 28.

The air-mail from Croydon due here this afternoon has been delayed at Rutbah and is expected at Drigh Road to-morrow.—A. P.

MARRIED!

Here is Absolute Protection

Safe, Certain and effective Contra-Conceptive preparation

Demand Cellophan box packing and Malgham Bros., autographed signature on every box for the genuine product.

Sole Agents:—MALGHAM BROS. FORT, BOMBAY.

Sharp Rise In Cement Shares

Diminishing Fears Of Excise Duty

EXPECTATIONS OF HOPEFUL BUDGET

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The local Share Bazar ruled firm to-day on active bull support and scattered short covering in expectation of favourable Budget. Diminishing fears of excise duty on Cement influenced considerable buying of Cement shares and the market displayed good undertone.

Cement shares were in keen demand and prices recorded sharp rise. There was some profit-taking which was well absorbed by the growing demand. Tata Steel shares were also fairly steady. There was moderate enquiry for Tata Power shares which resulted in some improvement in prices. Cotton Mill shares were also steady with a limited turnover.

During the morning session the market opened steady with Tata Steel Dfd. shares quoted at Rs. 715, Ordinary at Rs. 158/8 and Tata Power shares at Rs. 1710. The opening level was the lowest as there was steady buying and scattered short covering in view of expectations of favourable. Budget. Prices kept on steadily improving with increased activity in Cement shares. There was considerable buying and prices firmed up. Tata Steel Dfd. shares advanced to Rs. 730 and closed at Rs. 727/8 Ordinary shares after advancing to Rs. 161/4 eased off to Rs. 160/4 Tata Powers were steady and closed at Rs. 1725. Cement section registered sharp improvement.

AFTER THE BUDGET.

The Budget was colourless as anticipated and there was no effect on the Share Bazar. As usual when a market is open it moves a few points either way and similarly there was some price movement on scattered buying and selling.

NARROW MOVEMENT.

Tata Steel Shares were quiet but steady. Dfds. opened at Rs. 731/4 and declined to Rs. 722/8 and later ruled steady. Ordinary shares fluctuated around Rs. 160/8. Tata Power shares weak at the start but later improved. Mill shares were quiet and Cements were steady.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

100	Ahm. Advance	315 0
500	Bom. Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	961 4
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	317 8
100	Central India	391 4
100	Colaba	153 12
100	Coorla	117 8
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	390 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	120 0
100	Gokak	225 0
1000	Hindustan	1,885 0
100	Indore	103 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	78 12
100	Kohinoor	237 8
250	Laxmi	790 0
100	Madhavji	12
250	Madras United	45 0
1000	Morarji	1370 0
250	Model	72 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	200 0
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	325 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2600 0
50	Simplex	103 2
100	Swadeshi	246 4
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	20 8
500	Vishnu	1475 0
1000	Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105 8
25-50	Central Bank	41 10
500	Imperial Bank	1632 8
125-500	Imp. Cont.	407 8
50-100	India	124 0
5	Union	6 0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	44 0
70	Gwalior	138 12
100	Indian	455 0
40	Katni Def.	1445 0
100	Katni Ord.	408 12
75	Okha	230 0
10	Punjab	27 12
100	Shahabad	435 0
70	United	86 4

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 4
15-75	New India	49 0
200	Oriental	4800 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1,795 0
10	Ajmer	10
50	Bombay Tram	168 2
100	Bom Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	13 12
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	197 8
100	Tata Hydro	130 0
1000	Tata Power	172 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

(Noon to 2 p.m.)

Century 303, 311, 310, 308
Bom. Dyeing 945, 947, 950, 951
Kohinoor 230, 234, 235
Central India 380, 383, 388
New Great 196, 198
Simplex 100/10, 100, 101
Swadeshi 241, 242, 246
Bundi 42, 42/8, 43, 43/12, 43/2, 43/12
I. Cement 450, 465, 453, 456/4
Punjab 27/10, 27/12, 28, 28/8, 28/4
Shahabad 412, 413, 420, 430, 431, 428
Andhra 1785, 1798, 1796
Tata Hydro 179, 180
Tata Power 1711, 1702, 1716, 1711, 1735, 1735, 1725
Tram Ord. 168
T. Steel Dfd. 715, 718, 712, 720, 716, 728, 730, 727
T. Steel Ord. 158/8, 161, 159/8, 160/8, 160, 160/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 174
Bellapur 311, 313, 315, 313, 315, 317
B. Steam 311
B. Burma 427, 426, 427, 430.

50	Simplex	101 4
100	Phoenix	332 8
100	Kohinoor	232 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	870 0
100	Amr. Patty	123 0
100	C Province	89 0
100	Dhond Baramati	90 0
100	Gujarat	91 0
100	Mandhra Bhon	92 12
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93 8
500	Tapty Valley	780 0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	3. 8
30	Tata Steel Defd.	730 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	161 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	206 4
50	Belapur Sugar	310 10
250	Bombay Steam	310 10
250	Bombay Steam	310 10
15	Bombay Burma Contry.	131 4
8sh.	British B. Petrol	4 0
50	Bombay Telephone	116 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	167 8
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	560 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502 8
1000	Port Canning	615
15	Scindia	13 1
30	Tata Construction	82 0
25	Tata Oil	21 8

PREFERENCE.

7	p c Andhra Valley	1390 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287
7	p.c Bombay Tram.	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½	p c Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	174 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	16
7	p.c. Vishnu	660 0

BUDGET LEAVES SHARE BAZAR UNTOUCHED

Prices Remain Flat In Special Session

SCATTERED BUYING AND SELLING

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

The New Finance Member's maiden budget has practically fallen flat on the Share Bazar. All the so-called relieves to tax-payers had already been anticipated, with a result that there was a slight surprise, that it did not even come to the minimum.

GOLD PRICES TO GO UP

Bombay, Feb. 28.

A great deal of uncertainty exists over the fate of the franc following the issuance of Treasury Bills by the French Government state Messrs. M. and B. Stern.

Though the weakness in Sterling has been checked by the British Equilisation Fund, the fact that nearly 200 million sterling worth of gold is lying in London on foreign accounts and the recent selling of French rentes against purchases of dollars are a source of anxiety over the franc.

Financial circles expect still higher prices for gold."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The local Silver market was nervous to-day and operators were awaiting the budget. Prices fluctated within a narrow range. Shanghai advices were steady and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.7-1/8. The Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate business:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	62	6	0
Fagan delivery	69	6	0
Chattra delivery	69	12	0
Ready Gold	35	9	3
Fagan delivery	35	10	3
Chaitra delivery	35	11	3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb. 27.

March	56.25+.45
May	56.84+.59
July	57.50+.75

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 27.

Spot silver prices in New York market advanced 3/4 cents to 56 1/4 cents.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 27

BROACH —

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.90
Fine (Good Staple	6.05
Superfine (Good Staple ..	6.20

C. P. OOMRA —

Fine No. 1 Staple	5.91
Superfine No. 1 Staple) ..	6.06
Choice No. 1 Staple ..	6.21

BENGAL —

Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.07

SCINDE —

Fully Good	3.97
Fine	4.07
Superfine	4.17

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 27

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/3/11-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb 27

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb 27

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt Mar sellers 21/4 1 2

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/10-1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 27

Copper Brazien	40 1/-
Yellow Metal	34
Settlement Hard Indian Brands ..	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/-
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B	216

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 27.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo. parcels Feb., Mar. sellers 20/9.

Wheat, South Australian. parcels Nominal.

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 27

Silver—Market steady,

Spot ..	25-5/8
Forward ..	26-3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 140 at Cross Rate 4.86 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 247/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.85 Rs. 50 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 247/8—New York May 12.47 Rs. 38 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.86 1/8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Broach A/M. Op. 247; Highest 247 1/4; Lowest 247; Closing 247.

Broach J/A Op. 244; Highest 244 1/4; Lowest 244; Closing 244.

Oomra March Op. 221 1/4; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 220 1/4; Closing 220 1/4

Oomra May Op. 220 1/4; Highest 220 1/4; Lowest 219 1/4; Closing 219 1/4

Bengal March Op. 145 1/4; Highest 145 1/4; Lowest 144 1/4; Closing 144 1/4

Bengal May Op 147; Highest 147 1/4; Lowest 146 1/4; Closing 146 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs 9

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 19 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 7

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 26th February	14,508
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,185,881
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,178,702
Increase	7,179

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 247 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 245/12 on nervous long liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering and buying by Bazar operators and prices rallied to Rs. 246/4. The tone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool was 3 points up and the local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach A./M.	245	12
Broach J./A.	242	8
Oomra Mar.	218	12
Oomra May	217	12
Bengal March	141	4
Bengal May	144	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 28

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	154	149	145	142	
Panjab	...	154	149	145	142	
Rajputana	...	155	150	146	143	
Oomra No. 3	230	227	224	220	...	
C P No. 1	248	245	242	238	...	
C P No. 2	238	235	232	228	...	
Broach No. 2	...	265	261	257	252	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 28

120 Oshman Suleman Ellichpur 8 on
74 Oshman Suleman Kapasin 206
207 Oshman Suleman Kapasin 207
57 Breul and Co Jalna 221 1/2
51 Breul and Co Buranpur 220 1/4
51 Narshi Nagshi Aurangabad 219
410 Narshi Nagshi Dhulia 4 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 3 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 1 off
100 Gill and Co Patoki 26 on
99 Japan T and Co Amraoti 2 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Bengal Superfine ...	163
Bengal Fine ...	151
Bengal F.G. ...	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine ...	151
Sindh-Punjab F.G. ...	147
Wardha-Hingt ...	245
Nagpur Savner ...	247
Pundhurna ...	232
Yeotmal ...	231
Arvi ...	231
Ellichpur ...	228
Amraoti-Berar ...	225
Khamgaon ...	226/28
Mulkapur ...	223/25
Khandesh ...	218/20
Jalna/Sailu ...	218/20
Burwah Sanavad ...	230
Broach Fine ...	264
Punjab/American ...	292
Punjab/American mix ...	267
Kampala ...	377
Busoga ...	375
Jinja ...	373

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Feb 28

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,409	160,324
Central India	2,031	52,543
Barsi and Nagar	2,308	73,612
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,112	29,071
Berar	5,302	227,843
Central Provinces	1,176	52,725
Total Oomras	14,338	596,118
Dholera	1,612	93,922
N W Provinces	147	27,094
Rajputana	767	12,229
Sind-Punjab	4,800	228,745
Broach	5,907	71,000
Coompta and Dharwar	...	30,193
Westerns-Northerns	...	22,969
Cocoanada	...	165
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,216
Persian	...	2,304
American	...	6,774
Egyptian and African	2,282	116,861
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	29,853	1,215,734

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 21st Feb

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	2,764	178,332
Japan and China	9,891	487,002
Coast Ports	700	11,132
Up-country by Rail	...	104,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	29,954
Total	13,355	810,843

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 28th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T)	April-May	1934-35	July-Aug	1935
10-30	Rs.	250/4		246/8
12-30	Rs.	249/8		245/8
2-30	Rs.	249/8		245/8
4-30	Rs.	250/4		246/4

	April-May	July-August
Highest	251/8	247/8
Lowest	249	245

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 27-2-35	3918000	6446000
Receipts yesterday 27-2-35	9000	10000
Exports to date 27-2-35	3971000	5498000
Stock at Ports 23-2-35	2630000	3482000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-2-35	674000	1844000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-35	895000	1656000
Visible Supply 23-2-35	6034000	8098000
Quantity in sight 23-2-35	6800000	9925000
Quantity out of sight 23-2-35	6084000	8380000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	97/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	109/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	109/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116/6
5 per 1945/55 Cash	116/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941	100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	101/14
4 per cent 1943	106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	116/12
5 per cent 1939/44	107/12
5 per cent 1940/43	109
5 per cent 1935	100/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	103
4 per cent M Deb 1974	102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114
6 per cent M Deb 1954	126
3 per cent K P T 1956	126
5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/9 and improved to Rs. 97/10 but at this level there was some profit-taking which declined prices as above.

After the receipt of the Budget there was increased selling and 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper declined to Rs. 97/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 28.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 15th March
Banks selling T T. 1/6 3/32 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready and March
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-5/32 May.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 1/2
Banks selling 273 1/2
Banks buying T T 271 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 549
Banks buying D D 559

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 128 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 89
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 1/8 27th inst
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/8 28th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 28th inst.
Java/London 7.12 1/2 27th inst.
London/Paris 73.22 27th inst.
London/Belgium 20.66 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.91 5/8 27th inst.
London/Italy 56.96 27th inst.
London/Berlin 12.03 1/2 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 27th inst
London/New York 4.96 1/16 27th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.14 1/2 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 27-3-6 1/2 26th inst. 27-3-11 1/2 27th inst
Silver London Ready 26 9/16 26th inst
25 5/8 27th inst
Silver London Forward 25 11/16 26th inst. 25 3/4 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 3/4 26th inst. 56 5/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/- p.c. 26th inst. 5/8 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c. 26th inst. 5/8 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per. cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 27.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	£87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	£97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59	£105 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53	£109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55	£114
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68	£117 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47	£116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38	£106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37	£103 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£88 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	£107 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£106 3/4

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 28

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/11; Highest Rs. 32/13; Lowest Rs. 32/8/6; Closing Rs. 32/11; Clearing Rs. 32/10

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 40/4; Closing Rs. 40/10; Clearing due date 40/10

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 43; Lowest Rs. 42/4/6; Closing Rs. 42/6; Clearing Rs. 42/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/11; Highest Rs. 23/13; Lowest Rs. 23/8; Closing Rs. 23/10; Clearing Rs. 23/10.

WALL STREET BUYING IN NEW YORK

Trade Support For Near Positions

FAR-EASTERN SELLING DISTANTS

Bombay, Feb. 28.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Wednesday. Prices advanced on New Orleans and Wall-Street buying. There was fairly good support from the trade in near months while distant deliveries were quiet on Far-Eastern selling.

On the whole the market displayed steady tone. In the absence of any definite proposals from the Government regarding the coming crop operators were not inclined to take more interest in the market.

Cotton prices entirely depend upon Washington developments as the ordinary law of supply and demand is not having usual influence owing to Government interference.

The market opened at about unchanged prices which were the lowest for the day. Later on prices kept on advancing and closed at a rise of 11 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 13.65c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 12.67c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with 6-50 on Wednesday. The market was dull with scattered trade calling and small outside buying on scaledown. On the whole the market was featureless. There was trade support for near positions. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 7.08d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was dull and prices closed unchanged.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sakels futures declined one to three points and Uppers futures were steady and closed unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton market was easy and Sakels declined 10 to 9 points while Ashmouni futures lost 2 to 3 points.

SCALE-DOWN BUYING.

The Comerce and Finance states:—"The volume of business during the past week shrunk to the smallest proportions in many months, with professional trading constituting the bulk of such business as did reach the market. Mills and speculators are disinclined to make commitments while the future monetary policy is still considered to be so uncertain, but scale-down buying orders and some price fixing against the relatively small sales of cloth, was sufficient to absorb such liquidation as the market was called upon to absorb. The volume of southern selling was negligible."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-56 p.m.)	12.50+.09
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.41—.00
Liverpool May Highest (3-15 p.m.)	6.82—01
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.80—03

Messrs Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York

No pressure to sell. Strong spot situation was a sustaining factor.

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:

Slightly bullish generally but expecting Sakel appreciate on American July justifying straddle at present difference 174 Liverpool points.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York—Trade bought near months For East credited selling distants.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, their Liverpool friends:

Cotton: Think American market is likely to fluctuate within narrow range but we feel bullish for Uppers.

Rubber: Mild disappointment re-cut by outsiders, otherwise very steady. Trade buying. Long view bullish.

Copper: Delegates sailing on 2nd March for New York; late shake out has much improved technical position.

Wheat: Symptoms better demand and feeling; prices around bottom.

Rubber: 6 1/2, 9/16, 6 11/16, 3/4

Copper: £27-13-9.

Wheat: 4/11, 3/8

Messrs. Henry Davis Company have received the following cable advice from our New York firm, Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company.

Cotton Exports are steadily declining due to rise in value of dollar. Outsider demand is poor and strong pressure being expected upon Government by Southern States Cotton Mills active, but their production is exceeding their sales. Aside from Government peg of price there is practically no support.

Wheat is looking up due to poor crop prospects. Shares are down due to uncertainty of whether Government will rejuvenate nation's buying power by continuous large expenditures.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.

March 1935	..	..	12.36+04
May 1935	..	..	12.46+06
July 1935	..	..	12.54+07
Middling Spot	..	..	12.67+06

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.

March 1935	..	..	12.37+11
May 1935	..	..	12.47+06
July 1935	..	..	12.52+04
October 1935	..	..	12.44+03
December 1935	..	..	12.51+02
Middling Spot	..	..	12.65+15

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 27

New York 10.55 a.m.—

March 1935	..	..	12.97
May 1935	..	..	12.41
July 1935	..	..	12.48

New York Noon Call—

March 1935	..	..	12.28
May 1935	..	..	12.42
July 1935	..	..	12.48

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1935	..	6.89
March 1935	.. 6.84	6.86
April 1935	.. ..	6.84
May 1935	.. 6.80	6.82—01
June 1935	.. ..	6.79—02
July 1935	.. ..	6.77—02
August 1935	.. ..	6.72—02
September 1935	.. ..	6.69—02
October 1935	.. ..	6.66—02
November 1935	.. ..	6.65—02
December 1935	.. ..	6.64—02
January 1936	.. ..	6.64—01
February 1936	.. ..	6.63—02
Middling Spot	.. ..	7.08—01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —

March 1935	..	..	8.50
May 1935	..	..	8.52
July 1935	..	..	8.51
October 1935	..	..	8.45
November 1935	..	..	8.42
January 1936	..	..	8.42
F.G.F. Spot	..	..	8.85

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 27.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6-5/16

SEEDS

London, Feb. 27.

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. seller£ 9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/8/9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/12/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Continent) C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 27.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	87-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	88-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107-3/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	114-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.	130-1/2
National Bank of India ..	45-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 27

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 27.

I. T. London on:—

Berlin	..	..	12.03-1/2
Amsterdam	..	..	7.14-1/2
Brussels	..	..	20.66
Madrid	..	..	35.31
Milan	..	..	56.96
Berne	..	..	14.91-5/8
Paris	..	..	73.22
Prague	..	..	115.62

I.T. London on New York

Closing rate .. 4.86-1/16

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J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1935

SLIGHT RELIEF FOR TAXPAYERS

Govt. Of India Budget

Special Features

TAX REDUCTIONS

(1) Reduction by one-third of surcharges on income-tax and super-tax.

(2) Reduction by one-third of income tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 per annum.

(3) Reduction of Silver Duty by 3 annas per oz.

SPECIAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

(1) Rs. 1 crore on Village Industries.

(2) Rs. 40 lakhs for roads.

(3) Rs. 25 lakhs for roads and economic development in N. W. F. tribal areas.

(4) Rs. 20 lakhs for Broadcasting, including a large transmitting station in Delhi.

(5) Rs. 93 lakhs for civil aviation.

(6) Rs. 36 lakhs for transfer of Pusa Institute to Delhi.

The following are extracts from the speech by the Finance Member on introducing the Budget Proposals for 1935-36 in the Legislative Assembly yesterday:

It is to me somewhat confusing to find that I have to present three sets of accounts. English budget statements, which are made in April, of course only deal with the year which has just closed and the year which has just begun. In India it is necessary to give the final accounts of the year which ended 11 months earlier, a revised forecast of the outturn of the year which has still one month to run and a forecast of a year which has not yet started. I hope that I shall be able to give a clear but succinct account of all 3 years and in doing so I shall avoid all attempts at economic speculation—for I do not think it would be helpful to add one to the infinitude of economic theories which are circulating in India in particular and the world in general—and I shall confine myself to that bare minimum of prophecy which is incidental to presenting a budget statement.

1933-34 ACCOUNTS

I begin by setting out the final results of the year 1933-34.

When my predecessor presented his budget last February, it was anticipated that, after a provision of Rs. 3 crores had been made for debt reduction, the year 1933-34 would close with a surplus of Rs. 1,29 lakhs. The actual figure is Rs. 2,72 lakhs. The main causes of this improvement of Rs. 1,43 lakhs are four:—

First, the fact that a somewhat unusual number of holders of Government securities failed to draw their interests; secondly, the fact that recoveries from commercial departments were larger than expected; thirdly, forestalling in anticipation of an increase in the salt duty; and fourthly, the fortunate non-realisation of our expectations of a reduction in receipts from Income-tax in the areas affected by the earthquake of January 1934.

It will be remembered that my predecessor announced that the surplus would be carried to a suspense account and utilised for financial assistance in connection with the earthquake. The Government of India accordingly offered to provide the whole of the financial help required by local bodies to enable them to repair the damage done to roads, bridges, schools, hospitals and other buildings, and to carry out their current responsibilities until their income had regained its normal level. The latest estimate received from the Government of Bihar and Orissa indicates that the amount required for this purpose will be approximately Rs. 1,25 lakhs. In addition about Rs. 5 lakhs were required for the provision of country mills for the crushing of sugar-cane which could not be sent to the factories. It was further decided that the Central Government would assist the Government of Bihar and Orissa in reconstructing Government property which had been damaged by the earthquake to the extent of providing one half of the total capital expenditure involved and financing the remainder from the Provincial Loans Fund. The Local Government now anticipate that the grant required from us in this connection will amount to Rs. 51 lakhs. It was originally proposed that this should be treated as capital expenditure and should not be debited to the special suspense account, but in view of the large increase in the surplus for 1933-34 we now think it more convenient to meet this expenditure also from the suspense account. So far as Bihar is concerned, therefore, the total liability of the Central Government amounts to Rs. 1,25 lakhs plus 5 plus 51, a total of Rs. 1,81 lakhs. In addition to this we shall need about Rs. 6 lakhs for the repair of earthquake damage in Bengal and we have also certain contingent liabilities in respect of loans granted to individuals in Bihar whose property was damaged by the earthquake, since it was agreed that in certain circumstances the Central Government would meet part of any loss which may result from the failure of the Local Government to recover these loans. So far as it is possible to judge at present, this liability will not amount to a very large sum, but in order to have a margin for unforeseen contingencies we propose to retain in the suspense account a total sum of Rs. 2,10 lakhs.

This leaves Rs. 62 lakhs to be carried forward to fortify the balances of the current year.

SURPLUS OF 3.27 CRORES FOR 1934-35.

I now turn to the current year 1934-35. Our revised forecast shows a material improvement over the original budget anticipations and the surplus is now expected to be Rs. 3,27 lakhs instead of 10 lakhs. The difference is made up of an improvement in revenue of Rs. 3.87 lakhs and a deterioration of Rs. 70 lakhs in expenditure.

Incidentally, I must here make an apology to my predecessor for a somewhat gloomy remark I made last August as to the prospects of realising his revenue estimates. I ought to have known better than to turn myself into a prophet on so slight an acquaintance with India. It would also be fitting that I should pay a tribute to him for the hard and unpleasant work he performed in securing budgetary equilibrium in this country and express my sympathy that the fruits of his unremitting toil should not have fallen to him before his departure.

The actual figures, excluding Railways, are as follows:—

	Budget 1934-35. (Lakhs).	Revised 1934-35.
Revenue ..	87,13	91,00
Expenditure ..	87,03	87,73
Surplus ..	10	3,27

Full details are of course given in the Financial Secretary's memorandum but I should perhaps call attention to a few of the more important variations.

INCREASE IN CUSTOMS.

Customs, etc.—On the Revenue side the surplus is in the main due to Customs, etc., the principal items being:—

	Lakhs.
Sugar	1,38
Cotton fabrics ..	90
Yarn and textile fabrics other than artificial silk	80

There have also been increases under motor cars, machinery, petrol and kerosene offset by decreases in the export duties on jute and rice and in the excise duties on matches. The actual figure for the export duty on jute—to which I shall have to return later—is Rs. 3,40 lakhs as compared with the Budget Estimate of Rs. 3,80 lakhs.

Interest.—Apart from Customs, etc., the only Revenue item I need mention specifically is Interest. Here, although the head discloses an increase of Rs. 26 lakhs only, this is made up of a considerable reduction of rupee, combined with a somewhat greater increase of sterling receipts. The latter is due to our increased sterling balances but the former calls for more detailed comment.

LOAN TO BAHAWALPUR.

The budget estimates for the current year provided for a receipt of Rs. 67 lakhs on account of interest on the loan granted to Bahawalpur State. During the year we have reconsidered the position with regard to this loan on the basis of the latest forecast supplied by the Public Works and Revenue Minister of the State. The forecast indicated that although the Sutlej Valley Project should ultimately yield a surplus which will be sufficient for the service of a loan of the existing dimensions, the surplus available for this purpose during the current and the next financial years is likely to be of negligible amount and will certainly be insufficient to pay interest at the prescribed rate, which for the greater part of the loan is 5½ per cent. In view of the recent fall in our borrowing rates the project could now be regarded as reasonably profitable even if it should prove to be unable to pay as high a rate as 5½ per cent., and we might with some justification have proposed an immediate reduction in this rate. As, however, the forecast is admittedly of a very provisional character, we have considered it preferable to defer a final settlement of the terms of repayment of the loan and to avoid taking any step such as a reduction in the rate of interest, which might prejudice the provisions of that settlement. We have instead decided to charge no interest for a period of two years commencing with the payments which were due to be received during the current financial year. So far as the current year is concerned, this decision involves only a paper loss, since we should in any case have received practically nothing from the State. The final terms of repayment will be considered before the end of the period of two years, and in connection with that settlement we shall of course take into consideration the remission of interest charges which is now being granted.

GRANT TO JUTE PRODUCING PROVINCES

The main part of the increase of Rs. 70 lakhs in Expenditure is due to the allocation to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam of a larger share of the proceeds of the jute duty than was originally provided for. The figures are now expected to be:—

Bengal	149.3 lakhs.
Bihar and Orissa	11.2 lakhs.
Assam	8.5 lakhs.

During the debate on the Matches (Excise Duty) Bill last April my predecessor explained that, in view of the reduction in the rates originally proposed for the duty, the abnormal issues from factories during March 1934 and the dislocation in the interval before banderols were available, we should probably only collect eight months' revenue in the first year. Our estimate of income from this source during 1934-35 was, therefore, reduced to Rs. 1,38 lakhs, and consequently we were unable to promise the jute producing provinces the full amount of assistance originally proposed. Our final estimates were accordingly based on the assumption that those Provinces would be given only one-third instead of one half of the total receipts from the export duty on jute. At the same time it was made clear that we should be prepared to increase this proportion to one-half if the budget as a whole should turn out better than was then anticipated. This condition is clearly in process of being fulfilled. But the transfer was subject, in the case of Bengal, to the further condition that the Government of that province must satisfy us that they are doing everything possible on their side to restore equilibrium. I have twice discussed this question with the Government of Bengal, and I am satisfied that the Local Government cannot reasonably be expected to secure further material reductions in their present scale of expenditure. Indeed in some respects it seemed to me that retrenchment had been carried to the point where it was unremunerative. On the other side of the account, however, the Government of Bengal have, of their own accord, introduced five new taxation Bills which are expected to produce a total additional revenue of about Rs. 24½ lakhs in a full year. For my part I am bound to regard this action as conclusive evidence of the determination of the Local Government to do whatever they can to put their own affairs in order.

SURPLUS IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Interest.—On the Expenditure side too it is necessary to mention the Interest heads. Again they show little variation as a whole but there is an excess on "Other Obligations" because of Provident Fund and Post Office Savings Bank deposits being higher than anticipated and of an increase in the amount of accrued bonus on cash certificates; and there is a saving on "Ordinary Debt" owing to the non-payment of the 58 lakhs due to the United Kingdom on the 1st December 1934 on account of the outstanding War Loan liability. Incidentally the United Kingdom has agreed that this non-payment should continue for the year 1935-36.

Posts and Telegraphs.—Finally I should say a word about Posts and Telegraphs.

The position is as follows:

	Budget 1934-35. (Lakhs.)	Revised 1934-35.
Gross receipts	10,71	11,05
Working expenses	10,01	10,07
Net receipts	70	98
Interest charges	84	84
Balance	—14	+14

We thus estimate that the year will close with a net surplus of Rs. 14 lakhs as compared with the deficit of Rs. 14 lakhs, which was anticipated. The improvement is mainly due to increased sales of stamps, and it is satisfactory that this Department which since 1927-28 has been working at a loss is this year expected to show a small profit. But it is unfortunately not quite so satisfactory as it looks for it will be remembered that it was decided to draw on the Depreciation Fund to the extent of Rs. 27 lakhs and to that extent, therefore, the accounts do not show a true picture.

TWO SURPLUSES.

On the figures, which I have so far explained to the House, we shall, at the end of March next, have in hand two surpluses, one for 1933-34 of Rs. 62 lakhs and one for 1934-35 of Rs. 3,27 lakhs making Rs. 3,89 lakhs in all. I shall return to the disposal of this amount later but in the meantime I turn to the estimates for the coming year 1935-36

2 CRORES DECLINE IN SUGAR IMPORT DUTY.

The total revenue, excluding Railways, may be put at Rs. 90.19 lakhs or 81 lakhs less than the revised estimate for the current year.

Customs.—Here I estimate for Rs. 51,92 lakhs altogether or an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs over the revised figures for the current year. The main variations are a decline of Rs. 2 crores in the im-

(Continued on page 4).

SCENE OF MOTOR FATALITY

Scene of the motor fatality which occurred near Thana on the Bombay-Poona Road on the night of Sunday, Feb. 17, when four persons were killed on the spot and 15 injured out of whom two died later.

Leaders' Prolonged Talks With Malaviya

Panditji's Approval Considered Necessary For Immediate Communal Settlement

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, Feb. 28.

Communal pourparlers proceeding at Delhi seem to have entered a serious phase of discussion with Pandit Malaviya's arrival.

It is gathered from well-informed circles according to the "Searchlight" Delhi correspondent, conversations between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah have proceeded on the basis of joint electorates and the proportion of representation for various communities provided in the Communal Award. Mr. Jinnah has been prepared to discuss the substitution of separate electorates by joint electorates on the basis "of representation in the Award in spite of all concealed oppostiion on the part of some of his leading co-religionists such as Mr. Shafi Daudi to whom evidently, joint electorates have become like red rag to the bull.

SUPPORT FOR JINNAH.

On the other hand, Mr. Jinnah has been receiving very influential support as well and it is surmised that Sir Fazli Hussain is far from averse to a settlement on the basis of joint electorates. Indeed, influential Muslim opinion in the Punjab appears to be veering round to the view propounded in the Nehru report that reservation in that province on the population basis would in actual fact, mean a distinct dimunition in the number of seats that Muslims can otherwise capture.

In this connection the experience of the recent elections to the local bodies is cited in confirmation of the above view. So far as the Punjab is concerned, no difficulty is apprehended as to Muslim agreement to joint electorates on a reasonable basis. The prevailing note is one of optimism and anxious moments are passing. In respect of Hindu opinion, it is understood, response so far has not been unsatisfactory.

PUNJAB LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

Among those who were sounded by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai at Lahore was Raja Narendranath a prominent Hindu leader of the Punjab and his attitude is regarded as being distinctly encouraging. So is believed to be the case with important sections of the Sikhs with the possible exception of the party led by Giani Sher Singh. In respect of Bengal Babu Rajendra Prasad has been in closest touch with Bengal Nationalist M.L.A.'s whose attitude has been considered to be generally favourable to a settlement on the basis under discussion.

The prevailing idea so far as can be gathered seems to have been that it is worth having joint electorates, if it does not involve unreasonable and undesirable commitments and though extremists on both sides have not been wanting, the atmosphere so far has been distinctly favourable. Discussions may be said to have now entered a decisive phase and prolonged conversations have been taking place with Pandit Malaviya whose approval of the formulae so far evolved is naturally expected to prove conclusive.

ALL EYES ON MALAVIYA.

All eyes are therefore at present turned on Pandit Malaviya without whose approval, immediate settlement is unlikely. Whether Panditji will pronounce such approval is the question of questions now confronting those engaged in negotiations is the one anxious subject of speculation all over Delhi. Anxious moments are not by any means wanting though the prevailing note is one of optimism and hope that with such general desire for settlement on the basis of joint electorates, minor difficulties and prejudices will be set aside."

FREDERICK EMMET DEAD

Great Loss To International Journalism

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Death occurred to-day of Frederick Emett, formerly Reuter's diplomatic representative, aged 69, removes from international journalism an honoured and distinguished figure who attended practically all diplomatic conferences during the last 25 years. He was the holder of 17 decorations.

CRUISER COLLISION INQUIRY

Tower Acquitted By Court Martial

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Last of the three Courts Martial opened at 10 a.m. Rear Admiral Tottenham presided. Troup was the prosecutor. The charge against Tower was that he did negligently or by default hazard "Hood." Tower pleaded "not guilty."

TOWER NOT GUILTY

Tower, giving evidence, briefly said that he did the only thing possible when collision appeared inevitable.

Troup, in a 90 second final speech, asked the Court to consider whether in the prevailing circumstances Tower should have turned the vessel to southward sooner.

The Court Martial found Tower "not guilty."

GIRL OF 13 TO WED MAN OF 45

Gandhiji Wires Ajmer Congressmen To Arrange Public Protest

AJMER, February 28.

Apropos the prospective marriage of Kanahiyalall Gargiya, the secretary of the Krishna mill, Beawar, aged 45, to a girl of 13, Mahatma Gandhi has wired Ramniwas Sharma, Manager, Khadi Bhandar, and prominent Congresmen of Beawar. The wire begins:—

"If the marriage is definitely settled, arrange a public protest, as the girl is entirely unfit to marry man of such ripe years".

The telegram has given impetus to the social workers and steps are being taken to register a public protest, and to devise other means of preventing the undesirable union.

Kanahiyalall has already been married five times.—A.P.

BRITISH CIRCLES OPTIMISTIC

Italo-Abyssinian Neutral Zone Settlement In Sight

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 28.

It si confidently expected in British diplomatic circles that there will be a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian differences regarding the employment of non-Abyssinians on the joint Commission to delimitate the neutral zone to which Italy had objected.

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